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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Britain's Final Says: We Pay

China-Soviet Surprise World

Japan, Resentful, Wants Ally

George V to Hail Christendom

Mr. Gandhi Will Forego Fast

Old Egypt's Girls Used Rouge

BRITAIN announces in a concluding note payment of its Dec. 15 debt installment of $95,550,000 when due. The reservations formerly made and rejected by Washington remain as its own view of the case. It becomes evident that Britain's course was dictated somewhat by its desire to save the Herriot Government from falling in making to the Chamber of Deputies a proposal to pay. While the French Chamber battles over the debt course to be followed and the Government appears doomed, Britain prepares to go ahead alone if necessary. Premier Herriot leads a bitter attack on the Hoover moratorium as having precipitated most of Europe's financial difficulties—Yet the fading record still shows that at the time Europe hailed President Hoover as having saved its financial existence.

¶ China and Soviet Russia give the nations a sensational surprise in announcing their resumption of diplomatic relations. General opinion is that the move definitely shifts the political scenes in the Far East. China is seen as having gained an ally, Japan as having been caught napping and as now facing much graver difficulties than before in carrying out its policies with relation to Manchuria and China. Nanking announces that Moscow will send it not a Minister but its first Ambassador. Nanking's swift deal with the Soviet was a surprise to Peiping—And even to a good part of pleased Nanking itself.

¶ Japan does not conceal astonishment and chagrin over the sudden resumption of Sino-Soviet relations. Tokyo offers surmises on the trades that must have been made between Maxim Litvinoff and the Chinese to bring it about. The Foreign Office is said to be in a belligerent mood and to regard Russo-Japanese relations as embittered. Rivalry for control in the Orient is seen as thrown into the forefront, with Japan unlikely to surrender its claims without recourse to arms. Japan's possible course is hinted—It may seek an alliance that will bring it the support of some strong foreign power.

¶ The British Broadcasting Corporation prepares for King George to speak his Christmas greetings to the world in an unprecedented way. When he faces the microphone on Christmas afternoon he is expected to reach an audience of not less than 150,000,000 persons. The world has been divided into five empire zones and the address will be carried on powerful twin short-wave transmitters. Seventeen huge directional and omni-directional antennæ, utilising 30,000 feet of cable, will flash the words. Here's something to think about—Most of Christendom hushed at the same moment to listen to a King's voice calling "Merry Christmas!"

¶ Mahatma Gandhi is believed to have abandoned under fire of Hindu leaders a fast he was preparing to begin on New Year's Day. He planned to use his familiar method of persuasion to force the caste Hindu trustees into permitting the untouchables freely to enter famous Guravayoor Temple. But Mr. Gandhi insists on a referendum of Hindus living within 10 miles of the temple. One Hindu faction passes resolutions condemning the Gandhi fasts as resulting in "the suspension of judgment of reason"—One man, says the faction, shouldn't be allowed to decide public questions in this way.

¶ Supreme Justice E. Finley Johnson of the Philippines denies the authority of Congress to give the Islands independence. Under the Constitution, he declares, Congress may transfer lands, but not sovereignty. Thus one more element is thrust into the debate at Washington. The Administration holds that the Philippines are not ready for independence. Some Senators in arguing for it have shown themselves moved by the lowest business motives. The Filipinos must think swiftly and clearly—They might find the wrong "freedom" a good deal worse than none.

¶ Egypt's common people of the days when the pyramids were building get their say at last. The spotlight is shifted away from the kings and poobahs by George A. Reisner in the report the expedition he headed makes to the University of California. The farmers are found to have been typical rustics who went to market once a week and loved shows that performed in the street. The farmer paid his ferry fare in loaves of bread and haggled hard with merchants in bartering grain for cloth, sandals and earthen pots. Farmers' wives had shell bracelets, glass earrings, vanity bags, rouge and lipsticks—Human nature just doesn't bother to change its winsome ways.

Parking Lot in Block To Ease City Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

A LOT in each city block to provide parking space for motorcars has been suggested to the city council in a report by the city planning and assessment commissioners. The plan, by which expensive widening of streets would be avoided, is based upon the idea of economy.

Street widenings previously have been designed chiefly to permit uninterrupted traffic despite curb parking and, according to the report, a building could have been removed in each block to provide a parking area.

Chinese Move Held Blow To Tokyo Policy

Japanese Call Sino-Soviet Accord Threat to Their Power in Far East

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 13—The sudden resumption of diplomatic relations between China and Soviet Russia came as a complete surprise here, although such action had been anticipated eventually. It is understood that the Foreign Office feels that the resumption renders Japan's position in the Far East more difficult, since it means that Nanking has abandoned its demands that Moscow promise to prevent Communist propaganda before relations are resumed.

A source close to the Foreign Office said that the resumption must be considered here from two viewpoints, its influence on the course of events in China and that in Manchukuo. In regard to China, it is believed that Nanking desires Russia's participation in the League's conciliation commission, and Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Minister, traded the promise of such participation for Nanking's abandoning the demands for no propaganda in the agreement preliminary to the resumption of diplomatic relations.

Drift to Left Expected

If this is correct, it means that China will cease pressure against the Chinese Communists, which necessitates a movement of Chinese revolution toward the left. This logically ought to mean the eventual elimination of Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek, Mr. T. V. Soong, Acting Premier, and other Chinese moderates, and the return to power of Mr. Wang Ching-wei and the Left wing Canton elements. Such a development would naturally meet with resistance from Japan.

Diplomats here feel that Moscow so far has outmaneuvered Tokyo, which is unlikely to surrender its claim to a paramount position in Asia without recourse to arms.

Attitude to League Discussed

The Cabinet met today and it is understood that Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, outlined events in connection with Sino-Soviet diplomatic relations briefly. Likewise it is reported that the British Ambassador, Sir Francis Lindley, visited him yesterday, urging that Japan accept the League's conciliation commission, with participation of Russia and the United States. Count Uchida has not replied, but he told the Cabinet today that he could not see how Japan could accept the proposed commission, since it would mean abandonment of her position that the Assembly's efforts to settle the dispute under Article 15 were illegal.

The whole situation is drifting toward a point at which Japan is likely to make a very strong effort to secure the support of some foreign power through the establishment of an entente similar to the old Anglo-Japanese alliance. In this connection the forthcoming foreign tours of Viscount Ishii and Count Kabayama will bear watching.

Soviet Embassy to Be First One in Nanking

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Dec. 13—A Nanking spokesman announced that Sino-Soviet relations are likely to be resumed formally within a week, following the Litvinoff-Yen announcements at Geneva.

The exchange of letters must be ratified by the Executive Yuan and the Central Political Council, but ratification is believed assured.

Moscow is expected to send an ambassador, not a minister, to China, and the Soviet embassy is expected to be the first in Nanking.

Scratch a Match To Find This Light

At last we can get something for nothing.

"Turn on your cellar light and leave it on all the time without its affecting the monthly electric light bill," said Dr. A. E. Kennelly last night.

But there is a catch in it. A special one-watt neon bulb is necessary, a bulb which uses so little electricity that it won't register on the meter. Small electric house clocks, too, will run for nothing if you are not using power to run other electrical equipment in the house.

These helpful hints in household economy were given along with views of energy from the standpoint of the engineer which Dr. Kennelly, professor emeritus of engineering in Harvard University, presented last night at a symposium on "Energy."

Stronger State Labor Laws Found Needed to Bar Abuses

Representatives of Women's Organizations, Private and Public, Plan National Campaign to Save Collapsing Standards

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—A national campaign to protect and advance state labor legislation was adopted here yesterday, after experts from many cities had given evidence backing the statement of Miss Mary Dewson of the National Consumers' League, that "standards built up by years of struggle are collapsing like a card house."

Representatives of the federal woman's bureau, state labor departments, and national organizations interested in legislation for workers were in the audience, which pledged itself to "work in a common drive for an eight-hour day and 44-hour week for all women and for men wherever practicable in all industries, to push for a mandatory minimum wage law in as many states as possible this year and to urge the tagging of all goods made under proper work conditions in order that retail dealers and consumers may be urged to buy only articles which are so labeled."

As methods of work the conference adopted a plan of setting up state industrial standards committees through the National Consumers' League, which called yesterday's conference, and to draft a minimum wage bill suitable for use in state campaigns.

A committee will be appointed to investigate the question of possible federal legislation and to report to the state committees.

There was considerable discussion over setting up the 44-hour week as a standard. Miss Rose Schneiderman, president of the National Woman's Trade Union League, was in favor of asking for a 40-hour week as the best means of obtaining a 44-hour week. Others pointed to a possible 30 or 36-hour week as a better standard, but after Miss Dewson had read a list of the states where 56, 60 and even 70-hour weeks are permissible, the conference decided that a 44-hour week would do.

Then some one suggested that "all industries" did not include domestic and agricultural workers. Miss Josephine Goldmark suggested that the conference would do well "to keep its feet on the ground," and not try to include either of these classes. Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames of Georgia was for including domestic helpers, but remarked that as a farmer she knows that "when cotton has to be chopped or picked, corn cut, or wheat harvested that the work has to be done at once from sunrise to sunset."

The agriculturists were dropped from the list by a strong vote. But there was such a protest over Miss Dewson's decision that the vote was against the domestic workers that she invited the audience to stand and be counted. Only 14 were for limiting hours in domestic service.

There were a good many sponsors for making it a joint campaign for both men and women, although a few protested that it was unwise to push for the inclusion of men, lest the United States Supreme Court

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DRYS TO ENLIST NATION'S YOUTH TO BAR REPEAL

To Organize 'Olympians' to Help in Fight to Save Prohibition

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—Details of Anti-Saloon League strategy for opposing any change in the nation's fundamental dry laws were rapidly perfected today by the league's board of trustees in line with general policies adopted by the convention as a whole, which adjourned last night.

A young people's movement, to be called "The Olympians," has been decided upon, and a vigorous campaign to enlist the youth of the country in the dry ranks is to be a major point in the convention's strategy plans.

The board of trustees continued work today after the conclusion of the special "resist repeal" convention yesterday. Under the rules of the league, the board may draft and promulgate resolutions without official action by the convention itself.

At the convention banquet last night, Representative Thomas L. Blanton of Texas, militant House dry, took the league severely to task for not supporting dry candidates for public office. He held the league had spent little or no money or energy to insure the election of its friends.

Never Received Help

Without hesitation he told the audience of more than 1000 that he had not received a dollar of aid from the Anti-Saloon League or any other dry organization in his recent battle for reelection on a dry ticket, or at any other time.

Although one of the most consistent and active drys in the House, he defended his former dry colleages who had turned wet on the ground that the inactivity of the dry organizations made it hopeless for them to expect reelection on a dry platform.

Drys, he held, had no right to be offended when their Congressmen vote wet if they have done nothing to help them in their election campaigns. They can't expect dry results if they fail to produce any dry sentiment or votes. He added that many Senators and Representatives were turning against the prohibition law "for self-preservation and because it is the path of least resistance."

Observing that he was the only member of Congress present at the banquet, Mr. Blanton told the league members that "if you will get behind these dry Senators and Representatives in their campaign and do something for them you'll find your next banquet full of them."

Promise Future Aid

The leaguers took the criticism in good spirit. As Mr. Blanton concluded his remarks Dr. Howard Russell, founder of the organization, declared, "You will hear from us in the future."

Bishop Ernest G. Richardson of Philadelphia, president of the league, also agreed it should give more vigorous support to its friends. Although it had little money for campaign purposes, he said its members could at least get out individually and work for their friends at election time.

An attack on radio companies and a recommendation they be investigated for their participation in the broadcasting of "liquor propaganda from France," was made by John Joy Morgan, editor of the Journal of the American Education Association.

Mr. Morgan asserted, "There is not a single news interpreter on the radio today who is not wet, and that their subtle suggestions that the Eighteenth Amendment is wrong are having an influence on the entire country."

DETROIT FACING RADICAL CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT

Three-Man Commission Proposed to Have Full Power Over City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 13—Elimination of hundreds of useless and overlapping county and township offices by amendment to the State Constitution, is proposed in a plan adopted by the board of the Economy League of Michigan and presented today at the opening session of a full meeting of the league.

The gathering of civic leaders and legislators from all parts of the State anticipates decisive action to eliminate governmental waste at the next session of the Legislature, which convenes Jan. 4.

Under the proposed plan which would go before the people at an election next spring, responsibility for handling the affairs of Wayne County (Detroit) would be centered in a three-man commission, elected by popular vote. It is proposed that this commission shall either devote all its time to the county's affairs or place such responsibility in the hands of a county manager.

To this commission would be conferred the power to appoint all other executive officers, subject to the approval of the Board of County Supervisors.

Congress Said to Lack Power To Liberate the Philippines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALO ALTO, Calif., Dec. 13—Congress has no authority to grant independence to the Philippine Islands, and even if it had, the move would serve the interests of neither the Filipino people, nor the United States.

This is the opinion of the oldest American official, in term of service, in the Philippine Government, Judge E. Finley Johnson of the Supreme Court there, who is on vacation in this city.

"Congress," Judge Johnson declared, "has no more authority to transfer the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine Islands than it has to dispose of the sovereignty of any of the states in the Union."

Section 3 of Article 3 of the Constitution which provides that "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States" applies to public lands, but does not extend the right to transfer sovereignty, the Justice declared. This opinion, he added, is held by many eminent jurists. It was stressed by Senator Royal S. Copeland (D.) of New York recently.

There have been cases in which the United States has disposed of its sovereignty over territory, but these were where title to the land was disputed and it developed that the claim of this nation was unsound, Judge Johnson declared. There is no such question, he said, involved in the Philippine separation movement.

The Judge, who has been a resident in the Philippines since 1901 when he was sent by President McKinley to help organize the American courts there, sees little benefit that will accrue to either Americans or Filipinos by independence. With the exception of a few executive officials sent from the United States, the natives, he points out, are in full control of their Government. The legislative department is entirely in the hands of the Filipino people, as well as the governments of some 9000 municipalities. Each of these communities elects its own officials, appoints its own policemen, levies taxes and expends the money, he explained.

When the courts of the Philippine Islands were first established, a great many Americans were sent over, but today practically all judges are Filipinos, only two Americans

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MASSACHUSETTS SEEKS FEDERAL ACTION ON LABOR

Relief for Textile Industry Urged in Uniform 48-Hour Law

Elevation of all the states to a higher and uniform level of social legislation is the objective of a Massachusetts movement to find relief for itself in its present textile situation.

With its 48-hour law for women and its statute forbidding women to work after 6 o'clock at night in the textile mills, Massachusetts is seeking relief through efforts to raise the labor standards of the country rather than by retreating from its humanitarian eminence.

Masachusetts has witnessed the flight of almost half its cotton spindles to other fields and the loss of more than $80,000,000 in the capital value of its textile enterprises in the last seven years, and is demanding that it no longer suffer because it has treated labor progressively.

Federal Action

Proposals for a constitutional amendment and other means of obtaining federal enactment of a uniform 48-hour law are presented as preferable alternatives to deflating the progressive attainments of the Commonwealth. They are also heralded as highly consistent with nation-wide efforts to spread work by reducing the hours of labor.

Rather than assume an attitude of treason to labor and the cause of a civilized stand on industrial working conditions throughout the country, Mr. Edwin Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Labor and Industry, would sponsor a federal constitutional amendment to equalize hours of labor. Fully cognizant of the difficulty of obtaining speedy and willing ratification of such an amendment from states enjoying supposed advantages from the present unequitable condition, he, nevertheless, believes that an informed public opinion might put it over.

Mr. B. Loring Young, former Speaker of the Massachusetts House, favors federal encouragement of a uniform 48-hour law by governmental purchases from only those states that adopt it. He expressed the view that the career of the child labor amendment, its delay and legal hazards, indicate that the amendment route is not calculated to bring any immediate relief.

Substantial Agreement

Dr. Felix Frankfurter, professor of law at Harvard Law School, gives indication of substantial agreement with the view of Mr. Young.

"The Federal Government," he said, "is both an employer of labor and a consumer of the products of labor. As such an employer and consumer the Government should set an example in the adoption of decent social standards. As a heavy purchaser, it ought to take the necessary steps to buy only commodities that have been produced under decent industrial and social standards. Just as an individual who is socially minded will not encourage sweated labor, so the Government ought to avoid doing and so set an example by restricting its purchases to goods manufactured under sound industrial conditions."

Dr. Frankfurter inclines to support a campaign of enlightenment to prove that the exploitation of labor for competitive purposes is uneconomic. He is in substantial agree-

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Fighting Fires by Gas and Chemicals Spreads in Europe's Modern Systems

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Considerable progress is being made in European countries with gas and chemical fire-fighting appliances. A Hungarian motor fire engine which uses its exhaust gases to extinguish fires, and the latest "foam," carbon dioxide and emulsifying systems, were described here in a recent lecture under the auspices of the Royal Society of Arts by Commander A. N. G. Firebrace, divisional officer of the London fire brigade. Such equipment is in regular use.

Chief advantages of gas and chemical methods of stamping out fires are that they do much less damage to property than water and, in cases of incendiarism, clues left by perpetrators of the crime are less likely to be obliterated, the commander pointed out. They are also effective in extinguishing oil fires.

The Hungarian system consists of an apparatus for pumping bicarbonate of soda onto fires with carbon dioxide purified from exhaust gases of the motor. Budapest has two of these machines and another two are ordered. Vienna will also soon possess one.

Air foam is now rivaling chemical foam which has been in use for some time. A foam apparatus smothers the flames by insulating the burning surface from the oxygen in the air. The chief officer of the Copenhagen fire brigade has three air foam machines in commission and will shortly have seven, said Mr. Firebrace. Composition of air foam is 90 per cent air, 9.8 per cent water, and .2 per cent saponin. A mechanical beater mixes these ingredients into a thin foam liquid which is pumped along a hose and is transformed into its final state on leaving a nozzle. The length of hose can be as much as 600 feet.

Redcar, Eng., has added to its fire-fighting equipment an engine carrying batteries of carbon dioxide. Extinguishing of oil fires by "emulsifying" them with water is a new British method which has just been approved by the Board of Trade for installation in ships.

Architectual features for minimizing fire risk were discussed by Commander Firebrace. A welcome change in some of the new buildings in London, he said, is an arrangement whereby the basement and subbasement are constructed with adequate lines of water pipes.

American Revision of Debts Gains Support in Congress; French Cabinet Faces Crisis

Socialists Not Likely to Support Herriot on Payment Issue

DEPUTIES CHEER PART OF APPEAL

Back Premier's Criticism of U. S. Interference in European Affairs

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Dec. 13—The fall of the Herriot Government is generally anticipated by the French press as the outcome of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on war debt payments today.

The Cabinet met to draw up a project for presentation to the Finance and Foreign Affairs Committees just before the debate opened. This project is understood to call for payment of the installment due to the United States on Dec. 15 with reservations in accordance with M. Edouard Herriot's announcement to the Chamber yesterday. It is believed the reservations will be of a unilateral nature and will be imilar to those expressed by Britain.

The chief reason of the expected fall of the Cabinet is found in the stand against payment taken after M. Herriot's speech yesterday by the Socialists, who hold the key to the parliamentary situation. The Radicals, M. Herriot's party, will support the Government, and groups of the Right will certainly oppose it. The Socialists' decision, therefore, appears to assure the Cabinet's fall, since M. Herriot yesterday announced his determination to put a motion of confidence on the question of payment.

Populaire, Socialist organ, indicates, however, today that "some unforeseen circumstance" may still change the Socialists' vote. It remains to be seen whether M. Herriot will introduce some new element into the debate today which will sway the parties from their respective positions.

Press Commends Speech

The press praises M. Herriot's speech as a great personal triumph. The portion which won universal applause, however, is not the arguments in favor of payment, but his strong condemnation of American policy of interfering in European affairs when it is to its advantage to do so, only to turn a cold shoulder when Europe asks it to accept the logical consequences of its intervention.

After suspension of the session yesterday, M. Herriot told the Chamber's Finance and Foreign Affairs committees he had received word from the French Ambassador at Washington, M. Paul Claudel, that the reservations framed by the committees were unacceptable to the United States Government, since Congress alone is empowered to alter the existing agreement. He urged them to accept milder unilateral reservations, basing hopes of revision on the incoming Democratic régime. Consent of the committees is doubtful, however, especially in view of the strong popular sentiment against payment.

Noisy demonstrations outside the Chamber yesterday, resulting in several hundred arrests, were the work of Nationalist and Royalist students. The calmer protests against payment of the French Veterans' Association are typical of the whole nation, and carry considerable weight with Parliament.

British Reserve Right To Again State Thesis Of War Debt's Scope

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 13—Anglo-American correspondence on war debt revision appears at last to have come to an end with publication today of a 170-word note in which Britain "reserves the right to recur" to its thesis that the Dec. 15 payment lies

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British to Pay Debt Under Own Provisos

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 13

A NEW British note dispatched to the United States Government today said Great Britain will make its war debt payment of $95,550,000 on Thursday under conditions specified in its note last Sunday. The text follows:

"In reply to the note of the United States Government of Dec. 11, His Majesty's Government desire to emphasize that the purpose of their note of even date was to state clearly their own position in regard to payment on Dec. 15 and to explain the circumstances in which they had decided to make that payment. It was not of course the intention of their note to touch upon any matter affecting the constitutional position of the United States.

"Their note should, therefore, be read solely as relating to their own position which they have taken after mature consideration, viz.:

"That they are prepared to make payment on Dec. 15 in the light of considerations set out in their note of Dec. 11 and they must reserve the right to recur to these considerations in the examination of the whole question to which the United States Government have agreed. They would again emphasize the importance of entering upon that examination without loss of time."

House Downs Impeachment Of President

Only 8 Back McFadden's Charge of Exceeding Authority on Debts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—The House of Representatives by 361 to 8 votes this afternoon rejected a move by Representative Louis T. McFadden (R.) of Pennsylvania, for the impeachment of President Hoover on the ground that he had betrayed the country on war debts.

The resolution charged the President had "failed to obey and to uphold the law passed by the Seventy-second Congress forbidding cancellation in whole or in part of the war debts due to the United States from foreign nations, and is endeavoring and has endeavored to nullify the contracts existing between the United States and its foreign debtors."

It was tabled on motion of the Democratic dean of the House, Representative Edward Pou of North Carolina, with opposition votes coming only from Representatives Thomas L. Blanton (D.) of Texas, Anthony J. Griffin (D.) of New York, Wright Patman (D.) of Texas, Milton A. Romjue (D.) of Missouri, Martin L. Sweeney (D.) of Ohio, Loring M. Black (D.) of New York, Frank Hancock (D.) of North Carolina, and Mr. McFadden himself.

The House had been stunned for a time by the suddenness of the Pennsylvanian's move, hardly a whisper being heard when the clerk ran through the first part of his 18-page excoriation of the President. The resolution recalled similar attacks on the President by Mr. McFadden in the past.

Mr. McFadden said:

"Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of constitutional privilege. On my own responsibility as a member of the House of Representatives, I impeach Herbert Hoover, President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors and offer the following resolution."

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THINGS PRESENT

Your barber will enjoy reading "Much Ado About Barbers" on the Editorial page, after you have finished with your Monitor.

One of our readers in Canada has a terse word or two to say about the international debt situation. Letters to the Monitor.

In your schools are you more concerned with the method of teaching than with the teacher? Perhaps the members of your school board should read "The Man, Not the Method" on the Educational page.

If you have a dog, do not miss "To a Young Scotch Terrier" on the Home Forum page.

A new feature—Guess-O-Ji of the Week—makes its how to puzzle fans today. After putting together the jig pieces, identify person, place or thing, and send your answer to the Feature Editor. The names of readers who send correct answers will be published. Incidentally, the Editorial Board is always eager to receive frank appraisals of new features—and old ones.

Public-spirited citizens will find much of interest in "Low-Cost Housing to Clear Slums" on the Home Building and Gardens page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Wednesday brings the weekly Aviation column, the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and another visit with the illustrious Roger F. Scroggins.

Attitude of British and French Gives Force to Early Action

PUBLIC OPINION TO DECIDE ISSUE

Rejection of Conditions at Present Only Course Open to Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—The British Government will pay its Dec. 15 debt, it announces in a note to the United States made public today, and make its two reservations for the future "solely as relating to its own positions."

This declaration confirms the stand taken by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, in his reply to the Sunday note, which cleared the way for Great Britain to make its unilateral reservations without preventing acceptance of payment by the United States.

Coming at this time, Britain's firm decision to pay, despite the American rejection of its terms, is regarded as aimed squarely at French opinion. It is now felt that the French Parliament, as apprehensive today as ever of being isolated, will follow in the British example, although under bitter protest.

The latest British note is appreciated more warmly in Washington than any earlier communication, precisely because of its expected effect upon France. And the swift week-end interchange, in which it is now seen that Mr. Stimson and the British Government understood one another's intentions and purposes perfectly, has served to bring nearer the possibility of sweeping revision in the future.

Hoover and Stimson Confer

Mr. Stimson conferred with President Hoover lengthily today and considered a brief reply to the British note, to which no counter-argument or statement of position is expected. Once more the debt discussion is believed to be on a clear track.

The debtors' last-minute drive to establish the conditions under which the payment shall be made and ulterior negotiations proceed has served an important purpose in arousing opinion in Washington, particularly in Congress, to the real nature of the debtors' position. Such strong insistence that this payment shall be the last under the present régime has impressed legislative opinion that Britain and France mean business and that review has now become inevitable.

As was foreseen, the American reply to the British note formulating reservations has merely made it necessary for debtors to proceed as they had previously expected, pay the installment, express reservations which inform and guide public opinion, but go without acceptance of the conditions by the United States. No other course was possible as events have been shaping for the past month.

Make Hoover Scapegoat

One ironic aspect of the negotiation, which has now taken on great emphasis, is the tendency to blame President Hoover for the entire difficulty. The President, opposed on Capitol Hill by Democrats and "lame duck" Republicans, who blame him for their own defeats, has been turned into a scapegoat. Members of Congress particularly noted those passages of Premier Herriot's speech in Paris yesterday which traced debt difficulty back to the Hoover moratorium.

This tendency to make President Hoover a temporary martyr—temporary because it is easy to foresee that a broader perspective will be fore long reveal the true achievement of the moratorium—is, however, serving a useful purpose in preparing the way for Governor Roosevelt and his "new deal." More than once in American history a Chief Executive has been forced to act as temporary scapegoat and in the end found that historical judgment reinstated him in his true stature, and that is apparently the course events are now taking.

After March 4, Mr. Roosevelt will find his task much easier, it is now foreseen in Washington, because Congress will have vented its spite on President Hoover. Then, it is hoped to carry into effect the guiding lines just laid down by Col. Edward M. House, close adviser to Governor Roosevelt, in the current "Foreign Affairs" and taken to some extent as a close reflection of the President-Elect's views.

Roosevelt Policy Indicated

Colonel House insists that the new Administration must do, in the name of the American people, "what is necessary" to dispose finally of the war debts as a political question. This is a broad pledge and one of which Europe is clearly expected to take account. Colonel House's statement, in the light of his close association with Governor Roosevelt in the past campaign, is evidently more than a private view and it finds publication at a timely moment.

In Congress there is unmixed approval of the speedy reply which Secretary Stimson sent to the British note. Insistence on no alteration of the Dec. 15 terms accurately interprets Congress's views. At the same time, the sympathy with Great Britain which has prevailed through-

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Toting $700,000 Cross Country Bit Dull for Woman Carrier

Miss Macdonald Takes Negotiable Bonds Held by Salt Lake City to New York by Air

When it was discovered at Salt Lake City, the other day, that $700,000 worth of municipal bonds which had been sold in the New York market must be carried to New York, the city authorities looked around for someone to take them. Ordinarily the bonds would be sent by express, but this time it was decided to send them in the personal charge of a trusted messenger.

Those responsible for selecting a messenger let their gaze roam around and it presently rested on Miss Ethel Macdonald, the City Recorder.

Now Miss Macdonald has been City Recorder, signed and sealed since 1927, but "in the department, oh, forever and aye."

Yes, Miss Macdonald would like to take the bonds to New York. On the train? We-elllll.

Well, in an airplane, then?

Now that's an idea.

So, on a Thursday morning at 7:30 Miss Macdonald discovered herself at the flying field on the threshold of an event which was considerable to her. She had never flown before, so that was something. She had a package, which weighed 20 pounds, and which she had permission never to let out of her hands, and that contained $700,000 worth of negotiable paper. And she had in her head, moreover, all the information necessary for whatever questions might be asked in New York because, though the bonds had been sold, they were still subject to any questions a law firm might want to ask.

Now Miss Macdonald is in Boston. Up to the time she took the bonds and went aloft with them in an American Airways transport she had never been east of Chicago. On this trip she saw Chicago all over again, a miracle of lights, from the air, after dark. She got into Chicago at 9 in the evening, and could have taken a train, or gone to an hotel for the night, but she had the bonds, and it was better to go straight through with them and get to New York where she could put them in trust until the period was up when citizens of Salt Lake City could, according to statute, object to their issue by referendum.

Did it seem like a good deal, a first flight, all the responsibility, all the excitement, all rolled up in a ball together?

No. She knew her job. She had been through a lot of the Rocky Mountain territory by motor and on foot, and she liked seeing the mountains from 14,000 feet above them. She got a note in New York from her sister who said she stood on the porch as the ship disappeared over the crown of the mountains and all she could say was "Well!" which, when you come to think of it, is what a lot of people say at such a time.

Leaving Chicago at midnight, the night was a succession of blots of gold in a prune dark world. Cities, towns, the chains of light that are main highways.

At 7:30 in the morning she was at a flying field in New Jersey.

"Was there anyone there to meet you?"

"No; I shouldn't have spoken to anyone who spoke to me, anyhow. I had the bonds, and you cannot be talking to people with $700,000 in your hands."

One hesitates to agree or disagree with that, not having had $700,000 in one's hand recently.

Having got a receipt for the bonds from the people who had bought them, she came to Boston to look around and see friends and presently she will go back to Salt Lake City. And, with no aspersion on the transport company, by train. It being true that there is something about variety being the spice of life.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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An International Daily Newspaper

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WEEKLY IMPORTS INCREASE

Value of imports at Boston during the week ending Dec. 10 was greater than in the previous week, it is shown by figures made public today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. The value of imports for immediate consumption was $1,447,616, compared with $1,-326,400 the week before and $2,016,-000 a year ago. Imports for warehouse were valued at $145,087, against $97,709 a week ago and $80,747 a year ago.

Boston Art Notes

Ronda Rheal

A curious display hangs in the lobby of the Fine Arts Theater on Norway Street. It consists of drawings to illustrate Emerson's Essays.

Offhand, this would seem a courageous undertaking, an attempt to pictorialize abstract exposition. Miss Ronda Rheal has employed some quite elementary units of design—the circle and double curve. By juxtaposing, crossing, contrasting, arranging serially, clustering these motives, she works out designs which symbolize the subjects. Being quite free of illustrational association, these abstract units get their emotional character by the particular traits of the groupings. It takes a certain imagination and belief upon the part of the onlooker to read these scripts of abstract ideas by the sedulous Miss Rheal. The units express "The Poet," "The Oversoul," "Politics," "History."

Cut free of their titles, the designs would represent illustrations of an elementary course in which the student was being taught the ABC's of picture making. The simplicity proves to be agreeable to eyes wearied with overelaborations of craftsmanship. Clearing away excess, getting down to elementals—these are precepts amongst certain contemporaries. However, simplicity must not be endowed by us with profundities of thought which it may not contain. There are modern musicians who find emotional content in the Czerny exercises. Symbolism has some basis in fact, though far removed; it must also have some basis in traditions, otherwise it is a language foreign, and therefore unreadable, to most eyes.

Children's Art Center

Medici prints and Paul Revere pottery are placed on view at the Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street, South End. This is a fine choice for holiday display in this museum devoted to juvenile interests. The Medici prints are as fine reproductions as are available of masterpieces and the Paul Revere pottery is amongst the finest of ceramic producers. It is an excellent starting point for children to be taught the fine shapes, textures, and careful glazes of these pieces of pottery. They represent one of the few genuinely native crafts. D. A.

Changes Are Made In Monitor Radiocast

Due to necessary rearrangements of station programs, the daily evening radiocast of news from the columns of The Christian Science Monitor over Stations WBZ and WBZA of Boston and Springfield (990 kilocycles) and the short-wave station WIXAZ has been changed. The following schedule for "The Monitor Views the News" will prevail until further notice:

The Monitor news will be radiocast daily at 6:30 to 6:45 p. m. except on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The Tuesday radiocast is at 8:00 to 8:15 p. m. and Saturday from 7:00 to 7:15 p. m.

The daily noon radiocast at 12 to 12:15 will continue unchanged.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Highland Glee Club: Concert, Memorial Hall, new Newton City Hall, Commonwealth Avenue and Walnut Street, Newton Center, 8.

Lynn Press Club: Annual Christmas basket fund show, Olympia Theater, Lynn, 8:15.

Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts: Annual dinner and meeting, election of officers, Mr. E. H. Taylor, principal speaker, Boston Chamber of Commerce, 6:30.

Boston University Women Graduates' Club: Annual Christmas reunion and party, Fox Hall, 24 Mount Vernon Street, 6:30.

Longy School of Music: Open house concert by Miss Hazel Haslett, pianist, and Mrs. John Bolt, soprano, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

German Club of Tufts College: Christmas festival, Packard Hall, 8.

Zonta Club of Boston: Dinner meeting, Mr. John J. Quinn, speaker, on "The Gas Industry in American Business Life," Boston Consolidated Gas Company, 100 Arlington Street, 6:30.

Harvard Dramatic Club: Presentation of play, "Circumstantial Evidence," Pi Eta Theater, 49 Boylston Street, Cambridge, 8:30, through Dec. 17.

Harvard University: Address, "Technological Unemployment," by Mr. David Cushman Coyle, consulting engineer, auspices Harvard Engineering Society, 110 Pierce Hall, Cambridge, 7:30. Open to public.

Boston Music Publishers' Association: Dinner meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

New England Road Builders' Association: Dinner, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

Professional Women's Club: Meeting, Hotel Statler, 7:30.

New England Railroad Club: Dinner and directors' meeting, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Brand in der Oper" (Fire in the Opera), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Gothic Art, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Harvard University: Illustrated lecture in German series, "German Painting in the Fifteenth Century," by Prof. Wilhelm Kohlerg, Renaissance Hall, Germanic Museum, 4. Memorial meeting in memory of Judge Frederick Pickering Cabot, Harvard Memorial Church, 4:30. Both events open to public.

Lowell Institute: Lecture, "Can a Socialist Society Utilize Its Resources Rationally?" by Dr. Edward S. Mason, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5. Open to public.

New England Water Works Association: Luncheon meeting, with reading of papers on "The New High Service Water Supply at Concord, N. H.," and "Reconstruction of Lebanon (N. H.) Water Works," Hotel Brunswick, 1.

Boston Chess Club: Bridge, benefit Charlotte Cushman Club, Hotel Braemore, 2.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures: "The Beaver and Muskrat at Home," 10; and "The Rocks Tell a Story," 3:30; meetings of Clipping and Drama Clubs, 3 and 4. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon, talk, "Is Gandhi a True Prophet?" by Mr. Charles C. Batchelder, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Brand in der Oper" (Fire in the Opera), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admisson free. Open week days except Mondays 9 to 4. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: German and Netherlands engravings of the fifteenth century; etchings by Whistler; prints by D. Y. Cameron and Hollar, also paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith.

Harvard Society for Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge—Setting and costume designs for the stage. Through Dec. 23.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings and water colors by A. Petvojian. Through Dec. 31.

The Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street—Prints and photographs illustrating the first century and a quarter of the Athenæum's history. Through Dec. 30.

Copley Society, 256 Commonwealth Avenue—Landscapes in oil, by H. B. Brainerd. Through Dec. 16.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Annual exhibition of "small pictures." Through Dec. 29.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Paintings by Miss Charlote H. Lamson. Through Dec. 19.

Grace Horne Gallery, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Oil and water colors by John Whorf. Through Dec. 24.

Helman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Harvardiana and "portraits of timely interest."

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors and etchings of game birds, by Roland Green of England. Also similar studies in water colors of New England song birds by Charles Emile Heil. Etchings and dry points by Sears Gallagher. Also decorative arts of the old Mediterranean area. Through Dec. 24.

120 Boylston Street—Water colors by R. Clipson Sturgis. Through Dec. 24.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Landscape paintings by Mrs. Hugo Munsterberg. Illustrations for Emerson's Essays, by Ronda Rheal. Through month of December.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, followed by rain or snow Wednesday; not much change in temperature; moderate southwest or west winds; minimum temperature tonight about 30.

Maine: Cloudy, probably followed by snow late tonight or Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, followed by snow late tonight or Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, followed by snow or rain beginning late tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west winds tonight, becoming fresh to strong southwest on Wednesday; overcast weather, followed by rain over north portion Wednesday and over south portion late tonight or Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	24	40	Montreal ...	22	30
Bismarck ...	16	16	Nantucket ...	34	52
Boston	30	37	New Orleans.	58	58
Buffalo	22	34	New York ...	32	40
Calgary	20	24	Norfolk, Va..	44	54
Charleston ..	62	74	North Platte.	-2	18
Chicago	8	8	Philadelphia.	32	42
Cincinnati ...	18	24	Phoenix,Ariz.	46	52
Denver	4	18	Pittsburgh ..	24	34
Eastport, Me.	28	46	Portland, Me.	28	34
Hatteras	52	66	Raleigh	46	54
Honolulu,T.H. ..	78	86	St. Louis ...	18	16
7 p.m. Dec.12	74	..	St. Paul	-2	0
Helena,Mont.	2	4	Salt Lake City	-4	10
Huron, S. D..	8	10	San Francisco	38	44
Jacksonville.	64	78	SantaFe,N.M.	24	32
Kansas City.	8	10	Seattle	36	34
Key West ...	74	80	Tampa	64	78
Los Angeles .	44	46	Washington .	36	40
Memphis	24	26	Wichita,Kan.	6	10
Miami, Fla. ..	74	78	Williston,N.D.	30	30

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 12. B—Maximum Dec. 12.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 11:43 p. m., Wednesday 11:46 a. m. Height of tides 7.9 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:42 p. m.

New Philosophy Of Education Is Sought by Dr. Sieg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 13 — Seeking a "philosophy and the energy and courage to carry that philosophy into effect," Dr. Lee Paul Sieg, dean of the College of Education, University of Pittsburgh, has started an investigation of the aims and methods of teaching under his jurisdiction.

In appointing a committee of professors to assist in the investigation, Dean Sieg said: "There must be nearly a dozen new college plans in this country, but a careful study of all the new plans will show the same old machine, merely dressed up with a few gadgets."

Dean Sieg has advised his professors and instructors to ask themselves whether their courses are acting as the spring to worth-while activity by the student; whether the course could not be better taught if the student took a more active part in it, and whether the instructor was not trying too hard to give the student an education.

Members of Dr. Sieg's committee are Dr. M. R. Gabbert, professor of philosophy, chairman; Prof. Earle Fairfield, secretary; Prof. Elmer D. Graper, Prof. Robert T. Hance, Prof. P. E. Harris, Dr. Omar C. Held, assistant professor of psychology; Dr. O. E. Jennings, professor of botany; Prof. John W. Oliver, Prof. J. S. Taylor, Prof. A. E. Ruark and Dr. J. Steele Gow, lecturer on education.

Motion Pictures

Fire in the Opera

Another German picture at the Fine Arts Theater. It would be fun to see a Scandinavian picture, or a Gaelic, even a Swiss or Czechoslovakian (if they exist). And where are the Spanish and Italian films of yesteryear?

Well, the Germans are good photographers. And fun-makers, after their fashion. Music-makers, too. Their records always "sound," and euphoniously. "Brand in der Oper" scores on all these points. The music, from the chorus and orchestra of the Berlin State Opera, is rich and sonorous and remarkably transmitted. The scenes from "Tannhäuser" are tantalizing, breaking off as they do into what seems the relatively unimportant action of the story. Mme. Jarmila Nowotna's singing of a snatch of Olympia's rôle in the "Tales of Hoffman" is a limpid delight—she herself a lovely person.

But the story. The convolutions of this adaptation of Mr. George Kaiser's play are carefully detailed in a synopsis. There is an English foreword on the screen. The full flavor of the dialogue is vouchsafed only to those who have taken pains to understand German. The plot is clearer in the theater than it can be in a thumbnail sketch. However — Floriane Bach (Fräulein Alexa Engstrom), who has formerly sung in minor rôles at the Opera, gets her big chance when she is assigned the Hoffman rôle, Antonia. Nobody seems to mind that she doesn't sing awfully well. But she can act, especially facially. She is a buxom lass. Otto van Lingen (aptly in the vein by Herr Gustav Gründgens, who has a flair for suavity) is a wicked worldling in mightily tailored clothes, who takes a fancy to the girl. Herr Gustav Frölich is his personable and honest secretary, who also comes to love her. On the night of the opening, a fire breaks out in the opera house. Both men (who have naturally become estranged) rush to save Floriane. Van Lingen gets there first. But lion-hearted Richard saves them both. And they all become friends again, Richard and Floriane l. h. e. a. (supposedly). There!

The horrors are rather piled up in the fire scenes and in Floriane's fervid dream later. The backstage scenes are fascinating, as always to those whose place in the theatrical scheme of things is perpetually "out front." There is a hunting sequence that is stunning to look at and quite unnecessary to the action. The quarrel between the two men could easily have been worked out elsewhere. The rest of the dramatis personæ are extraordinarily well drawn. M. L.

Volunteers Asked To Aid Relief Fund

A corps of 10,000 volunteers is needed to carry on the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign for a fund of $5,000,000, Maj. Richard S. Whitcomb, executive manager, announced today. He said the raising of such a large sum will require a thorough canvass of the entire city and the coöperation of every resident and worker in the community.

Major Whitcomb, who was executive manager of last year's $3,000,000 campaign, is appealing not only to individuals, but to civic and fraternal organizations of the city to lend their assistance in raising the army of volunteer campaign workers.

Major Whitcomb said that the more than 100 welfare organizations for which the money is to be raised, include many which for more than a century have been providing for the needy and unfortunate. The $5,000,000 fund, he continued, represents all of the money that these social agencies would normally ask from the people of Greater Boston during 1933, and $2,500,000 has been added for the relief of conditions having to do wholly with unemployment.

Device Evaluates Tones of Singers

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 12 (AP)—Documentary evidence that he speaks the truth may be offered by a person who says "I cannot sing the old songs."

The development of a new voice-recording instrument has been announced by the Peabody Institute here with the National Research Council and the Bureau of Standards.

Mr. Wilmer I. Bartholomew of the institution's department of research Dec. 8 said the machine is so sensitive it is possible to record vibrations occurring in one ten-thousandth part of a second.

"As a result of our investigation," Mr. Bartholomew said, "we have been able to establish the fact that good voices are invariably characterized by strong overtones at a frequency around 2900 vibrations per second.

"The investigation at the Peabody has been carried on over a period of three years with the aid of a photo-electric device which transforms sound waves into light waves and photographs them on a continuous strip of paper."

More than 1000 records have been taken of the voices of 40 persons at various pitches, various intensities and on several vowels.

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TOOTING: 16-20 High St.
TOTTENHAM: 480 High Rd.
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ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd.
BELFAST: 39 Ann St.; 29 North St.
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BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate; 8-10 Manchester Rd.
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BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. and St. James St.
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DONCASTER: 14 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Marcygate
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GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 34-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 5A St. Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 45 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate
IPSWICH: 83 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 155 Lowtown Estreete (Opp. Queen's Hotel)
LEICESTER: 1A Hotmarket
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 43 London Rd.; 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 53 Market St. (immediately opp. Clarion Cafe)
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OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
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U. S. EXPORTS FOUND HOLDING UP WITH OTHERS

Foreign Trade Council in Report Finds Decline Was Universal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—United States export trade this year compares favorably with that of the chief exporting nations, even though it will show a decline of 31 per cent under American foreign trade in 1931, according to the annual report of the National Foreign Trade Council, issued by Mr. Gardner L. Harding, secretary of the council, yesterday. Last year the decrease was almost twice that of the rest of the world.

Mr. Harding places the decline for Great Britain at 20 per cent, for France at 24 per cent, for Germany at 25 per cent, for Canada at 20 per cent and for Japan at 24 per cent.

What has occurred, he says, is that there has been an intensification of recession conditions abroad rather than an improvement in the United States, since "the general world decrease in exports by 10½ per cent in 1931 and 1930 has approximately doubled."

This year, Mr. Harding continues, will go down in history as the one in which the recession became universal.

"More than one-third of the 110 countries of the world—particularly France, Switzerland, the Scandinavian countries, Chile, New Zealand and Yugoslavia—joined the remaining 66 nations this year in experiencing the full effects of the depression," his report states. "Not a single country increased its export trade during the year, even allowing for price adjustments.

"The only important nations whose trade loss was less than 10 per cent in volume were Argentina, Australia, Norway, Egypt, Java and the Philippines, and only three others—Spain, Portugal and Russia—were within 15 per cent of their 1931 trade volume."

The most serious element in international trade is the continued fall in prices, according to Mr. Harding.

"The fact that commodities entering into the world index of export trade have suffered a further fall in 1932 by approximately 20 per cent," he says, "has accentuated the tendency to create new trade barriers, customs tariffs, exchange restrictions and other devices designed to arrest economic consequences that have followed directly from the depressed price situation. None of these devices have so far succeeded in arresting this lowering of prices, which has now reached a point approximately 36 per cent below the average of 1929.

"The first requisite to world recovery is the stabilization of prices."

Mr. Harding declares that the reason American manufactured exports have decreased from a proportion of more than 70 per cent of total exports in 1929 to less than 60 per cent in 1932 is "due more to the hampering effects of official governmental restrictions than to a decrease in the demand for our products or to any change in their acceptability in the world's markets."

"The most important problem for solution in 1933 is, accordingly, the mitigation of these restrictions by some means which shall restore the merchandise balance by stimulating exports to ourselves and to other active markets in the world's trade," he holds.

Carnegie Group Urges Arms Cut And Debt Review

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace urges adoption of a program of "effective disarmament," revision of war debts and ratification of the protocol providing for entry of the United States into the World Court in a statemnet made public today.

In a resolution adopted at its semiannual meeting yesterday, the trustees of the Endowment set forth four points on these subjects as follows:

1. "We urge that at its coming session the Disarmament Conference shall deal with the question of effective disarmament in a way which will not stimulate the war making spirit or leave a huge and unnecessary burden of tax to be borne by the people of every land.

2. "We invite renewed attention to the crucial importance of the work of the coming economic conference, which will have it in its power to take the first long steps toward the restoration of the world's trade and industry by recommending the reduction or removal of the many barriers to international trade which now exist.

3. "We urge upon the Congress of the United States the vital importance, in the interest of the American taxpayer, whether farmer, wage-earner, industrialist or otherwise engaged, of an immediate favorable response to the requests of foreign nations for reconsideration of the problem arising from the intergovernmental war debts.

4. "We strongly emphasize the importance of prompt action by the Senate of the United States on the resolution now before it to consent to the ratification on behalf of our Government of the Protocol of Accession of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice signed by the Government Dec. 9, 1929."

Displays of Valor Win Medals for Boy Scouts

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—Award of gold honor medals to six Boy Scouts "for extreme valor under conditions that presented grave danger" was announced Dec. 11 by the National Court of Honor, of which Mr. Daniel Carter Beard is chairman.

The medals went to Robert A. Carter, 15, of Flint, Mich.; Robert Delaney, 13, of Schenectady, N. Y.; George Leonhard, 16, of Great Barrington, Mass.; Robert Hafner, 13, of Norwich, Conn.; Jack Martin, 15, of Omaha, Neb., and Pedro Villezca, 16, of Manila.

Martin saved Mrs. Mickey Sell from her burning home after she had attempted to rescue her child and had been overcome by smoke. The child was carried to safety by another person. The other Scouts saved bathers from drowning and all but Villezca resuscitated the bathers themselves.

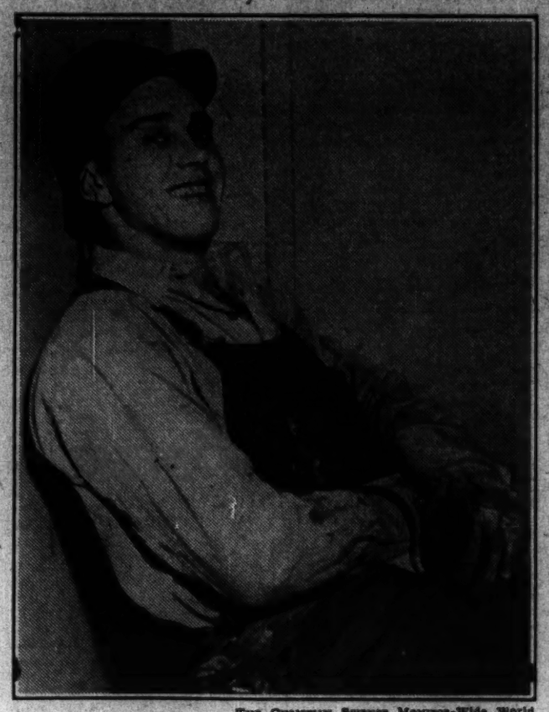
SLUM AREA VISITED BY WELFARE GROUP

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 — Mr. Harvey D. Gibson, banker and chairman of the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee; Mr. Guy Emerson, also a banker and secretary of the committee, and Mr. Frank J. Taylor, commissioner of public welfare, made a tour of the New York slums Dec. 9 to see how things fare with the jobless and the drifters.

"From what I have seen tonight," Mr. Gibson said later, "no one need go hungry or shelterless in New York City. Up to this time there has been no overcrowding in the city shelters."

'Aw Shucks, 'Twan't Much'



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

COWAN EARNS CARNEGIE MEDAL FOR BRAVERY

Need of Stronger Air Force Stressed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—Early construction of 11 aircraft carriers to bring the United States fleet up to full treaty limit was urged today "as a most essential step to our national defense" by Rear Admiral W. A. Moffett, chief of naval aeronautics, in a report to the Secretary of the Navy.

Fleet exercises have continued to demonstrate the serious shortage of aircraft carrying vessels, the Admiral said, adding that but three out of a total of 14 permitted ships of this type have been or are being built. Reiterating his recommendations of last year, Moffett urged that "an ordered program should be at once inaugurated to build up carriers and flying decks to the full treaty limit."

Reporting on the progress of naval aviation during the fiscal year ending June 30, he called attention to the outstanding features of naval heavier-than-air development which includes the use of faster scouting planes, faster fighting planes, the use of long distance patrol planes based on tenders and on fleet air bases, and the increased use of catapult-launched planes for cruisers and battleships.

Carnegie Award Goes to Worker Who Saved 'Boss'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOULDER CITY, Nev.—Modest Oliver Cowan, the Hoover Dam workman who saved a fellow employee from plunging 400 feet into the Colorado River, isn't at all impressed with the magnitude of that act, even though it was performed at the risk of his own slender safety.

Boyish and shy, although he reaches six feet and weighs 187 pounds, Oliver has been following the precarious trade of a high scaler. High scalers, according to the definition of dam workers, are a combination of mountain goat and steeplejack. They scale shattered rock from the sheer walls of Black Canyon, thus preventing loose boulders from rattling down on the operations below.

On Nov. 21 Oliver was working against the Nevada wall of the precipice. Twenty-five feet above him was Mr. E. B. Rutledge, a scaling inspector. Both men were suspended by safety belts from the cliffs above. Suddenly there was a snap, and Oliver looked up just in time to see his companion slip, with a clear drop to the river 400 feet below.

There was only one way to save Mr. Rutledge; and Oliver did it. Swinging his rope so that it fell across the falling man's path, he caught him, and wedged his body against the rock, holding on until other workers came to the rescue.

Mr. Rutledge weighs 180 pounds, and his momentum in falling added a shock to the slender rope. But Oliver did not have time to think of possible consequences, he says, and, anyway, the rope held.

When the news of this bravery reached residents of this city and of the neighboring town of Las Vegas, immediate interest was aroused in petitioning the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission to bestow an award upon Oliver. His employers, the Six Companies, Inc., contractors engaged in building Hoover Dam, gave him a vacation, and then packed him off to Los Angeles and Washington, where the award is expected to be made.

Railroad Labor Delegates Reject Plea of Carriers

CHICAGO, Dec. 13 (AP)—Railway Brotherhood delegates rejected today the proposal of the railroad managements that the deadline next Jan. 31 for termination of the present temporary 10 per cent wage reduction of rail employees be extended indefinitely.

Last winter rail employees agreed to a 10 per cent reduction as a temporary measure to expire next Jan. 31. The proposal that the wage slash be continued was given a joint conference of employees and executives here yesterday by Mr. W. F. Thiehoff.

Mr. Thiehoff described the carriers' position as "much worse" than a year ago. Both freight and passenger traffic have fallen off, he said, and on Aug. 31 last the carriers had 28.4 per cent less cash than a year ago, while their loans and bills payable had advanced 42.2 per cent. He asserted that solvency of many insurance companies and savings banks depends upon prevention of railroad defaults.

LINDBERGH'S SON NAMED

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—The second son of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh has been named Jon Morrow Lindbergh, it was authoritatively stated yesterday.

IDLE CASH NEARS ZONE OF FORMER TRADE REVIVALS

Offerings of Treasury at Low Rates of Interest Heavily Oversubscribed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 — The piling up of idle funds in huge cash surpluses in banks has now reached the point at which business revival occurred in previous American business slumps, statistics made available here revealed.

While interest was centering on this hopeful aspect of the financial situation, attention was also directed to another phase of the basic banking problem in the report of Mr. F. G. Awalt, acting comptroller of the currency, blaming lax laws, mismanagement and low capitalization for the 10,484 bank failures in the last 12 years—one bank out of every three in the United States.

Regarding the first question, the extent of huge idle cash reserves is illustrated by the prompt response to the Treasury Department's offering of short-term notes. The situation reveals an almost unprecedented eagerness of banks to find some outlet for their glut of gold and credit.

The offering of one-year Treasury certificates at the unprecedented low rate of three-fourths of 1 per cent interest was oversubscribed 16 times, the Treasury Department now announces, while at the same time an offering of 2¾ per cent four-year notes was oversubscribed nearly 20 times.

Comparable statistics for other business declines reveal that the accumulation of idle funds has now reached the zone which preceded business improvement in times past. Surplus reserves of Reserve member banks now amount to about 25 per cent of required reserves: in 1915, just before emphatic improvement occurred, excess reserves reached 40 per cent of required reserves; in 1908, 20 per cent; in 1894, 70 per cent; and in 1885, 60 per cent.

As to Mr. Awalt's report, he renewed previous recommendations for extensions of branch banking to trade areas and increased capitalization requirements. There were 1199 bank failures in 10 months of 1932; 2299 in 1931, and 1345 in 1932, he said. Some $3,160,808,000 in deposits have been tied up in three years, he said. Money is now coming out of hoarding, somewhat easing the strain on banks. He added, "We cannot escape the fact that the year 1932 had been characterized by a continuation of an alarming number of bank failures and we know that a continued improvement in business and support of credit agencies of the Government will not of themselves correct the defects existing in our banking structure or reach the root of so many bank failures."

Federal Censors Cut 'Gold Bricks' From Advertising

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—In its campaign to protect the public from being fooled into spending its money because of false and misleading inducements, the Federal Trade Commission last year had more than 20,000 advertisements, either discontinued entirely or revised.

In its annual report, issued today, the commission announced it had saved millions of dollars for the public which would have been spent for worthless preparations, advertised as being effective. The actual cost of the work averaged only $57.63 a case.

Thousands of otherwise honest business men, who had habitually used exaggeration in their advertising assertions, have revised the "copy" and now find that it pays to tell the truth in advertising, commission officials said.

The worst frauds are said to be in the "patent medicine" groups of products. Some chemists, "cosmeticians" and others, looking for easy money, sell preparations which will not always stand up under careful analysis.

False advertising cases are investigated and developed for the commission by its special board of investigation which considers all such advertising in newspapers, magazines and on the radio that are brought to its attention by reference, complaint or otherwise.

MINERS REELECT LEWIS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 13 (AP)—Mr. John L. Lewis of Springfield, Ill., was unopposed for reelection as president of the United Mine Workers of America, when members of the union balloted today on international officers.

ZANZIBAR PLANS TO IMPROVE ITS HOUSING SYSTEM

Ample Space to Be Given in Erecting New Dwellings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZANZIBAR—Steps to improve the siting of all new dwellings built in the African quarter of this town are being taken by the authorities. Ample space is allowed between each new structure, and in new areas minimized sized sites, 50 feet by 25 feet, are required for every house.

In the quarters of the town occupied by Arabs, Indians and Europeans the houses are of stone and generally have corrugated iron roofs. According to a report recently issued by the Colonial authorities in London there is considerable overcrowding among the poorer Indians. At the same time it is claimed that housing in Zanzibar compares favorably with conditions of other Oriental cities.

The inhabitants of the Protectorate of Zanzibar and Pemba, who number 235,428, are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. Zanzibar produces about 83 per cent of the world's supply of cloves. It is calculated that there are 32,000 plantations carrying approximately 3,500,000 clove trees, occupying approximately 16,000 acres of Zanzibar and 32,000 acres in Pemba.

So important is the industry to the islands that a Clove Growers' Association has been formed under government auspices. Through the association advances are made by the Government in the form of harvesting loans, to assist growers to commence harvesting operations, and advances are also given against the security of cloves deposited in government stores immediately after harvesting.

Coconuts is another important product of Zanzibar and Pemba. There are about 3,850,000 bearing coconut palms in the country, on an acreage of 45,000 acres in Zanzibar and 10,000 acres in Pemba. The average yield of nuts is taken at 30 per tree, and it takes 6200 nuts to produce one ton of copra.

Choice Florida Fruits—Grove to You
AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT
Fancy Boxes 50 Oranges; 20 Tangarines; 9 Grapefruit; 20 Kumquats; Jar Florida Jelly
$4.25 Del. East of Miss. South of Canada
Box One-Half above assortment $2.25.
CRYSTAL LAKE FRUIT CO.
704-06 Ashley St., Tampa, Fla.
Reference Board of Trade

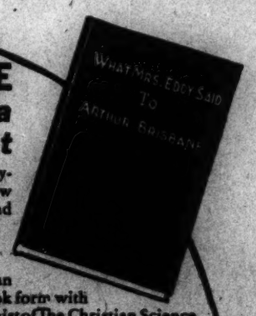
The Ideal Gift

A TYPEWRITER
ALL STANDARD MAKES
New and Used Models Liberal Terms
ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP.
80 Boylston Street, Boston
Han. 3121

The Zipfolder
A new carrying case accommodating pocket or student editions, with markers. Genuine Morocco leather. Blue or black.
Price $4.50
Readers' case, $10.00
A. E. BREDEMEIER—Box 184
WILMETTE, ILL.
Sole distributor Fernleaf Line Quarterly covers and carrying cases.

From Cape Cod—
A Vacuum-Packed Can of Evaporated Whole Cranberries
Makepeace "Crannies"
$1.00 per can postpaid in U. S.

Enough for making 7½ pounds delicious Cranberry Sauce or 7 quarts sparkling Cranberry Juice Cocktail, retaining full natural flavor and color. Very tender skins. No waste. Economical. Will keep perfectly in any climate.
Makes a jolly gift for your friends. Send us your list and we will forward at proper time.
Grown and Prepared by
A. D. MAKEPEACE COMPANY
Wareham, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

ARTHUR BRISBANE
. . . though not a Christian Scientist

—vindicated Mrs. Eddy's mental and physical soundness. In his famous interview at her Concord home in 1907, he found her "the personification of that victory of spirit over matter to which her religion aspires."
Mr. Brisbane's historic Cosmopolitan Magazine article is now available in book form with an introduction by Rufus Steele, columnist of The Christian Science Monitor. At Reading Rooms or direct from the publisher.
WHAT MRS. EDDY SAID TO ARTHUR BRISBANE
● An Ideal Gift for students and friends—it belongs in the library of every Christian Scientist. Beautifully printed with 14 illustrations (6 of Mrs. Eddy). Blue cloth, stamped in gold—$1. Handsome gift edition in genuine blue leather, stamped in gold, in gift case—$2.
M. E. PAIGE, Publisher, 33 W. 42 St., N. Y. C.
Kindly send me ..... copies of the cloth edition and ..... copies of the leather edition of "What Mrs. Eddy said to Arthur Brisbane."
I enclose $ ..... (4)
Name .....
Address .....

Clifton B. Lund

The Gift Supreme!
A HAMILTON
Foreign and Domestic Watch Repairing
308 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
Over LLOYD'S

Glenwood $55
The GIFT SUPREME...
An Achievement by
HAMILTON
We carry a complete selection of all the new Hamilton Watches, both for Men and Women.
E. B. Horn Co.
Established in 1839
429 Washington St.
BOSTON

You will know why!
WHY is it that Squibb Dental Cream cleans teeth so thoroughly and safely? Why is it so pleasant-tasting—so soothing and refreshing?
It is because Squibb's is made with more than 50% Squibb Milk of Magnesia—wonderfully smooth, pure and palatable.
There may be danger in using a dentifrice that promises too much. Harsh abrasives and powerful bleaches may injure tooth-enamel. Squibb's is *safe*. It contains no grit, no irritant, nothing that can possibly be harmful.
NOW—a new size at 25c to meet a growing demand—in addition to the over-size tube at 40c
Brush your teeth with Squibb Dental Cream twice every day. You can buy a tube at any good drug store. Start today to keep your teeth clean with Squibb's.
Copyright 1932 by E. R. Squibb & Sons
SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM

Women.. YOU asked for a watch like this..
You wanted it small. IT'S TINY.
You wanted it accurate. IT'S PRECISE.
You wanted it low-priced. IT IS.
And it's made by HAMILTON.
YOUR REQUEST is not unreasonable . . . but you must know that the smaller the watch, the harder it is to make *accurate*.
Making such a watch has not been easy even for Hamilton. Yet Hamilton *has* made it.
You can see how small it is by placing the end of one slender finger over it. The watch is hidden from view.
Imagine all the infinite care and delicacy Hamilton watchmakers had to use in order to *build* accuracy into *that* tiny space!
It took many long months and called for methods new to the watch industry. It demanded new scientific instruments of extreme precision. It exacted extraordinary human skill.
This marvelous, minute mechanism they have perfected is, perhaps, the most accurate *small* watch in the world. Yet it sells for a truly low price.
Look at the five beautiful models of this new watch. Graciously they bow to you and gently speak their names: Glenwood, Mayfield, Virginia, Rondeau, Quadrille.
Their loveliness is refreshing . . . blending simplicity and modernness. All are 14 karat, solid or filled gold, white or natural yellow. Each has 17 ruby and sapphire jewels. Any one of these watches, resting lightly on your wrist (on *her* wrist, sir!) promises faithfully to keep *accurate* time.
This newest Hamilton is exciting . . . but its making is not unlike that of *all* Hamiltons. The same care, the same patience, the same superlative skill, are employed in the making of every Hamilton. That is the reason Hamilton *fineness* and Hamilton *accuracy* have become legend in the world of watches.
When you Christmas-shop at your jeweler's, ask him to show you this tiny new watch. Ask him to show you, too, all the beautiful Hamiltons—in pocket, strap and wrist models. *His* Hamilton is there, too.
★ ★ ★
Hamilton has prepared an illustrated Christmas folder, describing in detail this newest watch and other Hamilton models. We'll gladly mail a copy to you, upon request. Hamilton Watch Company, 864 Columbia Ave., Lancaster, Pa.

$55.00 up
HAMILTON
the Watch of Railroad Accuracy

From left to right: FAIRACUT. 17 jewels. 14k filled gold, natural yellow or white, with seconometer dial, $55. PUTNAM. 17 jewels. 14k filled gold, natural yellow or white; raised gold figures dial, $55. SARATOGA. 17 jewels. 14k filled gold, natural yellow or white, $50. EDGEWOOD. 17 jewels. 14k filled gold, natural yellow or white, with oxidized line design, $50. MOUNT VERNON. 17 jewels. 14k filled gold, natural yellow or white, $50. Other Hamiltons, for both men and women, from $45 to $500.

HONEST 'COPY' GOAL IS SET UP BY ADVERTISERS

Court of Appeals to 'Try' Violations of Decency Code Rules

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—A "court of appeals" which will review cases considered as violating sound advertising practices is being set up by the legislative boards of the Association of National Advertisers and the American Association of Advertising Agencies.

The "court," which will have 20 members, will also give advice to advertisers, agencies and publishers. Five national advertisers and five advertising agents will be appointed to the court by the presidents of the Association of National Advertisers and of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, respectively. These 10 will choose five publishers as members of the group and the 15 thus selected will select five additional members of recognized standing and good repute, but not connected with advertising or publishing.

Cases considered by the "court of appeals" will be those which violate advertising practice as defined in a code recently promulgated by a joint committee of the two associations and which have already been tried in a lower court and appealed because of disagreement. The Better Business Bureau will function as the lower court, since it already has the necessary machinery, and the two associations have agreed to recognize it. Subject to the discretion of the review committee, however, any eligible case may be referred to it for consideration at the instance of the complainant or the defendant or the Better Business Bureau.

The code, which the court has been appointed to uphold, classifies, as unfair to the public and tending to discredit advertising, any false statements or misleading exaggerations, indirect misrepresentation of a product or service, statements or suggestions offensive to public decency, misleading price claims, statements which distort the actual meaning or application of opinions of professional or scientific authorities, and testimonials which do not reflect the real choice of a competent witness.

Stimson Praises Davis for Work To Reduce Arms

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 — Prospects for early reduction of arms have been greatly strengthened, and American diplomacy through its agent, Mr. Norman H. Davis, has scored a triumph, in the view of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, commenting on the declaration issued at Geneva Dec. 11.

Mr. Stimson praised the personal statesmanship of Mr. Davis, and pointed out that the return of Germany to Geneva once more opens the door to constructive work. The declaration which followed the five-power conversations at Geneva is thoroughly approved by the American Government, one of its signatories.

This step, it is felt, brings nearer the possibility of translating into some effect President Hoover's proposals for one-third reductions in armament. Mr. Davis's subsequent work, it is felt, will need to concentrate upon avoiding stabilization of armaments at their present levels. The declaration at Geneva leaves the question of actual reductions open, merely speaking of "limitations of the armaments of all states which shall be included in the proposed disarmament convention."

Likewise, Mr. Davis has been working hard at the Franco-Italian naval problem and an improvement of relations with Germany is felt likely to have its good influence on the Mediterranean problem as well. The questions are interlocked and it was the breach between France and Germany over the Austrian Customs Union which disrupted the previous accord between France and Italy, perfected early in 1930.

MEDFORD TRUST SENTENCES IMPOSED

Sentences were imposed yesterday in Middlesex Criminal Court upon three Boston brokers convicted of conspiracy to steal and defraud in connection with the sale and purchase of the closed Medford Trust Company stock in 1930. Herbert S. Mabey and Harry R. Coshnear were given two years in the House of Correction and required to pay a $1000 fine. Samuel Coshnear was sentenced to one year in the House of Correction and a $1000 fine was imposed.

Judge Thomas J. Hammond, who passed sentence, granted a stay pending issue of exceptions to the Supreme Court. Bail for the defendants, which was increased from $3000 to $5000, was furnished. Exceptions taken during trial are to be argued in the Supreme Court in February.

NEW MILL TO EMPLOY 200

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 13 (AP)—A factory building originally occupied by the Dalton Machine Tool Company has been sold to Electrolux Inc., manufacturers of electric cleaners. Employment will be furnished to about 200 persons when the purchasers begin operations soon.

B. & A. SHOPS TO CLOSE

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 13 (AP)—The Boston & Albany Railroad locomotive shops will close Thursday, to reopen Jan. 3, affecting about 350 men. The shops were closed for about the same period a year ago, and also were closed for several weeks last summer.

MORE PACKARD STOCKHOLDERS

Packard Motor Car Company now has 111,934 stockholders, an increase of 85 per cent over the total on April 1, 1930, President Alvin Macauley announces.

37
WASHINGTON SQ. WEST
NEW YORK CITY
2 Blocks from Tenth Church

Modern 16-story building—Sunshine—Cross Ventilation — Fireplaces—Real Kitchens — Exceptional apartments.

Rooms	Baths	L. R.	Foyer	Closets
3	1	25x14	Dining Bay	4
4	2	25x14	Dining Bay	6
5	2	25x14.6	13x12	7
6	3	27x14.6	13x13	9

CONVENIENT LOCATION
EDITHA T. BEDELL
Spring 7-2387 Managing Director

Let holly-time mean holiday

ALL day long at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Christmas is a delightful adventure. Carols in the morning. Stockings . . . stuffed with surprises . . . on the doorknobs, for the children. Surprises, too, for grown-up children. A plump family turkey for dinner. Entertainments, concerts. Here is all the beauty of a Christmas at home, all the gaiety, all the comfort and friendliness . . . without the long hours of tedious preparation. The hotel itself a fairyland of poinsettias and holly and fragrant Christmas trees. The decorated Boardwalk a sight to remember all your life.

In addition, there is the brilliant beauty of the winter sea, the crisp ocean air, the warmth of the seaside sun.

Grown-up families, too, have found Chalfonte-Haddon Hall a happy place. Bring the family for the week-end, or the whole week. Holiday entertainments. Winter rates. Christian Science church in our block. Write for information.

American and European Plans

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY
Leeds and Lippincott Company

Personal Stationery
Inexpensive Christmas Gifts—ORDER NOW
100 Printed Envelopes
200 Printed Sheets
50 Plain Sheets
$1.00 Postpaid
Any name and address printed on high grade white bond paper in dark-blue ink.
WALTHAM STATIONERY CO.
WALTHAM, MASS.

North Carolina Hand Turned Pottery Lamps $5.75
Complete with hand decorated shade
Size 17" high 15" shade
Other North Carolina Pottery Lamps up to $9.75
Mail orders carefully filled
Select your Christmas Gifts from our choice stock of Foreign and Domestic Pottery, Glass, Costume Jewelry, Mirrors, Framed and Unframed Pictures.
HORACE K. TURNER CO.
214 Clarendon Street, BOSTON
Near Boylston Street

OBLIGATION SALE
We have some obligations that must be met by January 1st. Therefore it is imperative that we turn our stock into cash at once.
STARTING WED., DEC. 7TH
Our entire stock will be marked down twenty-five per cent from the already low prices.
25% Off
Watches Clocks Silver Pewter
Fountain Pens Ladies' Rings Men's Rings Cuff Links
Brooches Pendants Necklaces Diamonds
Bracelets Compacts Mesh Bags Jewel Cases
ARTHUR W. FITT
JEWELER
26 WEST STREET, BOSTON 2ND FLOOR

Little White Church by the Road

Reprinted From the Chilliwack Progress-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUILDING OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY, CHILLIWACK, B. C.

Christian Science Church Dedicated

CHILLIWACK, B. C.—Dedication of the edifice of the Christian Science Society, this city, was reported in the Chilliwack Progress which described the church and printed the First Reader's address in full. Describing the building the local paper said:

"The church will accommodate 100 on the main floor and about 40 chairs in the balcony. The Sunday school, which was built on when the society bought the property, is at the rear of the building, the public reading room being in front."

These passages from the First Reader's address outline the church's history.

" 'On Sept. 17, 1922, a few students of Christian Science held a meeting at the home of one of their number to consider the possibility of holding regular services and decided to do so. The first service was held in a private home and the next week public Sunday services were commenced in the Elks Hall.

" 'In December it was decided to organize a Society and apply to The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, for recognition as a branch society, which was granted. In January, 1929, the Society was incorporated under the Societies Act of British Columbia.

" 'In April, 1931—the opportunity of buying Orange Hall, which had been originally built for a church, was presented. The deal was consummated in November, 1931. This church edifice was made suitable by being remodeled and redecorated and a Sunday School built on. The next forward movement was the holding of the first services on Jan. 17 of this year.' "

Women Formulate 'Creed' for Shoppers

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—Buying in a way to improve the industrial situation is being recommended to the members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in a "shoppers' creed" compiled by the division of industry committee in the Department of Public Welfare.

The "creed" recognizes woman's control of a large share of the family budget and her obligation to govern her buying so that waste will be reduced and the greatest good to all realized from her expenditures. As "measures of true economy," it urges the following:

"I should make known my merchandise needs and preferences in advance whenever the opportunity is presented; remember that cheapness in itself is not always a bargain and consider suitability and durability as well as price; avoid merchandise known to be produced under unfair competitive conditions, such as sweat shops or prisons; be reasonable in my demands for service, such as credit, alterations and deliveries; and refrain from returning merchandise unless the goods or the store is at fault."

SERIAL BONDS ISSUE URGED IN RELIEF WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 13—The Connecticut Agricultural Tax Committee has proposed 40-year serial bonds, issued by cities and guaranteed by the State, as the means of aiding Connecticut cities which will not have funds to carry through unemployment aid.

The committee, at a recent meeting, adopted without a dissenting vote a resolution opposing the use of the gasoline tax for unemployment relief and reiterated a proposal for the adoption of a state sales tax. It went to record, too, as being "emphatically in favor of economies in government wherever they can be applied without injuring essential public services."

Maine Man Made Rhodes Scholar

New England's choice for the Rhodes Scholarships were made last night after nearly 13 hours of examining and deliberating by the New England district committee.

Out of the 12 students contesting, two from each New England state, the four chosen by the committee were John W. Bodine of Germantown, Penna., senior at Wesleyan University; Ivan A. Getting of Pittsburgh, Edison Prize scholar, senior at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Owen F. Walker of Canton, Ohio, senior at Brown University, and Arthur A. Brown of Bangor, Me., senior at the University of Maine.

These scholarships will enable the winners to study the subject of their choice at Oxford University, England, or another recognized graduate school there for two years, and the privilege of a third year if their records warrant it. They will go to England next October, it was said.

Students at Yale Gather in $553,701

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 13—By acting as announcers at receptions, artists' models, book reviewers, caretakers and lecturers, Yale students who were working their way through college last year earned a total of $553,701, according to the annual report of Prof. Albert B. Crawford, head of the Bureau of Appointments, Yale's job-getting agency for students.

Three students, the report shows, worked as advertising agents and earned $1644. A total of 532 students waited on tables and received meals which would have cost them $116,356. Thirty-six students with business ability organized eating tables and received meals which would have cost them $5001. Three book reviewers made $116.

Acting as campus patrolmen, 12 students earned $5004; the four who undertook to be carpenters made only $22.50. Chauffeuring was attempted by 24, which brought them $1431. Singing in choirs attracted 58 students who earned $7331. Secretarial positions paid well, 16 workers earning $5411 in this field. Two, who acted as watchmen, made $317.

MEMORIAL CHURCH SERVICES ANNOUNCED

Christmas services in the Memorial Church at Harvard will be held on Monday and Tuesday evenings, Dec. 19 and 20, instead of previously announced dates, according to an announcement from University Hall today.

At this time, Harvard and Radcliffe choral organizations will join in their annual rendition of Christmas carols under the guidance of Prof. A. Davison, organist and choirmaster. Services Monday evening at 8:15 o'clock, will be open only to persons connected with the University and Radcliffe College. The service on Tuesday evening at the same time, and an afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock will be open to the public. Children of the families who worship at the Harvard Memorial Church are requested to bring toys or gifts of any sort, to the carol services to be distributed to needy children.

Music

Monday Symphony

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave the second of its Monday series of concerts in Symphony Hall last night. The program was made up of the Berlioz "Roman Carnival" Overture, the Schumann Piano Concerto and the Second Symphony of Sibelius, in D major.

Miss Eunice Norton, young American pianist, was the soloist. She revealed a promising talent. Chief among her present musical virtues—and an important one—is a strong sense of rhythm. She has also a good technique and a tone of no little beauty and of considerable sonority. She is wanting at present in the variety of tone color, the subtlety of phrasing and the depth of emotion that are necessary to the full exposition of this type of music. No doubt, with growth and experience, she will add these qualities to her equipment. She had a popular success, being recalled four times.

The Overture received the usual highly dramatized Koussevitzkyan reading and brilliant performance. The Monday subscribers were especially blessed in receiving the crumb of Sibelius from the table of the Friday and Saturday series, so abundantly loaded this season with this course. The Second Symphony, with its stupendous climax, made its usual appeal, and the fervid performance brought the customary tribute to conductor and men.

L. A. S.

HOLIDAY PAGEANT FOR RELIEF FUNDS

The choir of St. Paul's Cathedral will furnish the music at a Christmas pageant to be given in the Hotel Statler ballroom Thursday and Friday evenings for the benefit of the unemployed draftsmen's relief fund. The program is being held under the auspices of the Architectural Division of the Emergency Planning and Research Bureau, Inc.

The Rev. Charles E. Park of the First Church in Boston is the prolocutor. The production, founded on Biblical history, will be presented by a company of 275 persons. Miss Emily Bishop, assistant director of plays at Leland Powers School, is the pantomime coach.

PORT REVENUES DOWN

Duties amounting to $1,625,486 assessed on imports were collected at the port of Boston during November, it was announced today by Mr W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. For 11 months of this year, collections were $17,228,323, contrasted with $23,446,336 for the similar period a year ago.

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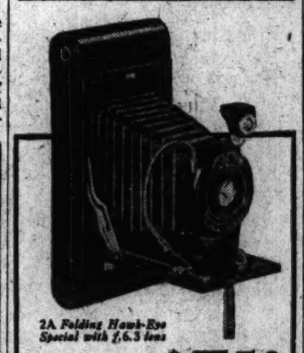

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MASSACHUSETTS SEEKS FEDERAL ACTION ON LABOR

(Continued from Page 1)

ment with a spokesman of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, who declares that recent developments in the textile industry reveal ultimate loss in socially unprogressive methods.

"The textile industry has learned," he said, "that 'cut-throat' competition is uneconomic. All down the line it is playing havoc with the textile cause. While Massachusetts, perhaps, is in the most vulnerable position because of its extreme restrictions on labor, other states are discovering that there is still another nadir in the reduction of labor costs. Consequently North Carolina speaks of the competition of the South, which means Alabama, where there are no restrictions on labor."

Temporary Relief

To get at least temporary relief, the opinion generally obtains outside circles of organized labor, that Massachusetts would be justified in declaring suspension of the 6 o'clock closure ruling, which applies only to the textile mills. It works a particular hardship at the present, it is contended.

Mr. Franklin W. Hobbs, president of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers, and other textile authorities questioned, expressed the view that present-day insistence on speedy filling of orders has precipitated an acute situation that must result in a fairer competitive position for the State.

Dr. Frankfurter refused to fall in line with proposals to modify any protective labor statute until the proponents of modification show that any one of these statutes is the main cause of Massachusetts' present difficulty.

The part played by the labor laws in the retrogression of Massachusetts and New England textile establishments cannot be determined, he continued, until other factors are known. The comparative efficiency of the machinery and management of the New England mills and those of the South, the part played by nepotism in the northern industry, and exact information about orders that have been lost to Massachusetts factories because of insufficient labor power were listed by the professor as items that might give quite a different answer to the problem than the popular one.

"I know enough about the history of industrial legislation," he said, "since the industrial revolution both here and in England, and I am sufficiently aware of the fallible elements that enter into industrial regulations not to believe that any law is immune from reconsideration. But I also know that discouragement, like fear, is the worst of counselors, and I distrust proposals that are the offspring of disillusionment. Because, during a relatively brief period, little progress has been made in winning other textile states to the wisdom of Massachusetts, wisdom ought not suddenly to be abandoned. Because after a relatively short while, some manufacturers have not found it profitable to act on their best thought, their best thought has not been proved impracticable. Because what is deemed an appeal to reason has not won the South, there is no justification for imitating unreason. We are all too prone to find a single surface explanation for a complicated social or industrial situation. And it is too easy to make of our industrial legislation a scapegoat for the difficulties and perplexities of the Massachusetts textile industry."

District Courts Bill Is Prepared For Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 13—A District Court bill, the chief purpose of which is simplification of the court system and reduction in expense by elimination of all courts below the Superior Court and supplanting them with a District Court, is to be presented to the next Legislature, it is disclosed in the third biennial report of the judicial council.

The plan has as its main feature the replacement of the Common Pleas, town, city, borough and justice of the peace courts with District Courts empowered to transact civil and criminal business. If adopted, the plan would leave only three courts, the Supreme Court of Errors, the Superior Court and the District Court, with a resultant saving to taxpayers and litigants.

The judicial council also urges further simplification of judicial procedure. It believes a saving can be effected on such items as the printing of records and dockets, attendance of an unnecessary number of sheriffs, excessive costs for the testimony of experts, the payment of fees and traveling expenses of jurors who might have been excused beforehand, for the first day of court, and the printing of evidence for use on appeals, which might be eliminated in favor of typewritten manuscripts.

A study of such expenses has already been undertaken, the report discloses, by Judge Newell Jennings of the Superior Court. Recommendations to the General Assembly are expected to follow Judge Jennings' study.

DEMOCRAT WINS OUT

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., Dec. 13 (AP)—Judge Frank P. McEvoy ordered the state board of canvassers today to certify the election of William Conley (D.) as state senator from the twenty-first (Bridgeport) district. The decision virtually assured Democratic control of the Senate by a one-vote margin for the first time in 20 years.

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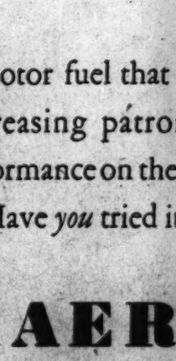

Coast Guard Craft Assigned to Keep An Eye on Icebergs

Assignment of two coast guard cutters to the regular international ice patrol on the Grand Banks for the coming season is announced by Commander J. A. Starr, in charge of the eastern division of the coast guard with headquarters in Boston.

The patrol is maintained in the spring of each year for the protection of shipping during the iceberg season and is paid for jointly by the United States and practically all the maritime nations of Europe.

The cutters Mendota and the Champlain have been assigned for the regular patrol from about March 1 to early in June to observe the movement of icebergs and radiocast the position and movement of the bergs for the benefit of shipping.

The Mojave which is stationed at Boston will serve as the "stand-by" or reserve boat to relieve either of the two regular cutters. The General Greene will leave Boston early in February for its usual observation in the ice fields, making record of water temperatures, currents and the general movement of ice.

Carriers Accused Of Discrimination

Discrimination against the port of Boston in asking higher freight rates for ocean cargoes to Boston from Trinidad, than is levied from Trinidad to New York, by $2 a ton, is charged by the Boston Port Authority in a complaint filed with the United States Shipping Board.

The respondents — Trinidad Line of Steamships, Munson Steamship Line, Ocean Dominion Steamship Corporation and Wilhelmsen Line—are common carriers by water in foreign commerce between the West Indies and North Atlantic ports of the United States.

Rates on cocoa beans in particular are complained of, as being 50c per cwt. to New York; 66c to Boston and 65c to Boston if transshipped at New York. The Port Authority asks that the carriers be commanded to cease such violations.

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CUBANS STRESS RIGHT TO SOLVE OWN PROBLEMS

Demand Hands-Off Policy and Change of Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13—Establishment of a provisional government headed by an impartial Cuban and aided by a legislative council was urged during an all-day session here, Dec. 10, before the Women's League of International Peace and Freedom, and coöperating organizations.

It was declared that Cuban nationals had no wish for an imperialistic or military intervention by the United States. On the contrary, the American Government, it was shown, had been urged to exercise its powers in a manner best calculated to benefit Cuba and incidentally itself. To attain these objectives, the following program was outlined:

1. Retirement of President Machado.
2. Retirement of the present Cuban Congress declared to have been illegally elected.
3. Establishment of a provisional government headed by an impartial Cuban, to be aided by a legislative council.

Dr. Fernando Ortiz, former professor of constitutional law at the Havana University, contended that notwithstanding American economic and political holdings upon the island, since President Machado's second term, beginning in 1928, conditions had grown steadily worse and this in spite of the Platt Amendment of 1901, which declared, among other things, "The Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, and the maintenance of government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty."

Such conditions he refused to believe obtained.

Prof. Leland H. Jenks of Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. said that in the winter of 1929-30, American bankers found themselves saddled with $45,000,000 loans made to Cuban planters secured by sugar which had no prospect of a market and the so-called "Chadbourne plan" was evolved, which arranged an international cartel of leading sugar interests. A large surplus was on hand. Under the plan it was required that the annual international output of sugar be proportionately curtailed by each sugar producing nation.

Professor Jenks explained that in Cuba this became a weapon in the hands of the Government. Apportionments, he said, often made it impossible for the small planters to make a living. Rural Cuba, therefore, is now heading to a state of national economy, household economy, and subsistence economy, he said, in a way wholly unintended under the Chadbourne plan.

At Saturday's conference a resolution was adopted urging the repeal of the Platt Amendment and noninterference by the United States.

Allotment Relief Plan Gains Favor Of Farm Leaders

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—A tentative draft of a domestic allotment farm relief plan covering wheat, cotton, tobacco and hogs and repealing the stabilization provisions of the Farm Board Act was made public today as the basis for farm relief hearings by the House Agricultural Committee, to start tomorrow.

Ignoring possibilities of a presidential veto, farm leaders today, following a conference, went before the House committee, prepared to support the allotment plan if additional consumer costs were not passed on to by-products of the commodity served. President-Elect Roosevelt, who has shown a leaning to the allotment theory, was represented at the conference of 15 national farm and commodity organizations by Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., mentioned as a possible choice for Secretary of Agriculture.

"The first section of the proposed measure directs that within 30 days of enactment, the Secretary of Agriculture shall estimate and proclaim the probable domestic consumption of the 1933 production of wheat, cotton, tobacco and hogs. Each producer then would be entitled to an adjustment certificate "covering the domestic consumption percentage of each lot of the commodity of his own production which is marketed by or for him during the year."

Apparently agreed on this farm-aid plan, the agriculture committee planned to insert any necessary changes in the "Jones Bill" and prepare it for speedy passage. It would be effective for only two years, leaving a more comprehensive program until Governor Roosevelt has taken office.

The allotment plan was sharply criticized by packers and producers of fruits and vegetables.

Their Voices Win Awards

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

WILSON ANGEL, Basso, Left, and MISS LYDIA SUMMERS, Contralto, Receiving Prizes From A. ATWATER KENT.

New York Girl Wins Atwater Kent Prize

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—The winners of the $5000 awards in the sixth annual Atwater Kent radio audition were announced Dec. 11 as Miss Lydia Summers, contralto, of New York City, and Mr. Wilson Angel, basso, of Winston-Salem, N. C. Annauncement of the awards was made by a board of judges following the appearance of the contestants over a coast-to-coast network.

The second awards, carrying prizes of $1000 each, went to Miss Frances de Voice, contralto, of Minneapolis, Minn., and Mr. Thomas L. Thomas, baritone, of Scranton, Penna.

Prizes of $500 each were won by Miss Peggie Jo Lobb, coloratura soprano, of Concord, N. C.; Mr. Robert Miller, baritone, of Dallas, Texas; Mr. William Felix Knight, tenor, of Santa Barbara, Calif.; Miss Laura Lodema, mezzo-soprano, of San Francisco; Mr. Clyde F. Kelly, baritone, of St. Louis; and Miss Edythe Hoskinson, mezzo-soprano, of Hutchinson, Kan. The prizes were awarded by Mr. A. Atwater Kent.

Debt Revision Gains Support

(Continued from Page 1)

out the discussion appears not to have been jeopardized because the London Government made itself the "spearhead" for the debtors' united front.

The British tactics have apparently been conceived in disinterested fashion, in an attempt to facilitate all aspects of the debts questions and in this light have not alienated congressional sympathy. They have merely caused some surprise here that Downing Street should discard its privileged position in such unselfish fashion, but with this attitude Congress naturally did not and could not quarrel.

Unilateral Reservations

News that the British Government would make its payment and keep its reservations unilateral has reassured the Department of State here, although this course was anticipated. When Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated yesterday that "I don't think we need quarrel with the reply of Mr. Stimson to our note; we don't ask that our proposal should be accepted at this stage," the Department of State was confident that its note had followed proper and expected lines, and that its interpretation of the British request had been correct.

Great Britain, and in turn France may therefore go ahead and make their reservations, which will not be acceded to by the United States, but which will be on record. Both sides are reasonably satisfied with the turn of events, and another potential crisis has been passed.

A concurrent aspect of the debt controversy, its evolution in American public opinion, took an important turning today with the mailing of referendum ballots by a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to an important body of business men throughout the country. They are being asked their view on the following chief points, which reflect the alternatives before the American people:

Points in Trade Referendum

"1. Further postponement of payments on the governmental debts due the United States should be authorized by Congress on a temporary basis in the case of those debtor countries showing inability to make present payments.

"2. Congress should give authority for negotiations of a modified agreement that will promote the best interests of the United States with a debtor country showing material changes in the basis of its existing debt agreement with the United States.

"3. Any modification of an existing debt agreement should be conditioned upon definite provisions for such treatment of our trade by the debtor country as will assure access of American goods to its markets on fair competitive terms.

"4. Any modification of an existing debt agreement should be conditioned upon reduction on expenditures for armament.

"5. Proposals for the United States to cancel war debts owed it by other governments should be rejected."

Answers to these questions will be at hand to guide the incoming Administration in its first great international task and to assist President Hoover if he decides to initiate preparatory talks before March 4.

Draft of French Note Finds New Debt Régime

PARIS, Dec. 13 (AP)—Following is the text of the draft of the reply to the United States as drawn up today by the French Council of Ministers:

"The Government of the French Republic takes note of the reply of the Secretary of State dated Sept. 8, 1932, by which the Government of the United States admits the possibility of examining all elements affecting the French request for revision and for the taking of this request into consideration by the American people.

"The French Government, therefore, asks the opening without delay of negotiations in the direction of revising a régime henceforth incompatible with the legal and factual situation created by the moratorium established at the request of President Hoover, as well as with the acts which have been the consequence of this, and as a result of which the reparations payments have been suspended."

"The French Government will pay on Dec. 15, 1932, $19,261,432.50.

"It will ask that this payment be considered a part of the new accord to be arrived at.

"It has the honor to inform the Government of the United States that so long as there is maintained the situation brought about by the moratorium, France, if a new general settlement of international debts is not made, will not be in a condition either really or legally to support henceforth the burden of a régime which in good faith can only be justified by the payment of reparations."

Belgian Cabinet Votes Against Debt Payment

BRUSSELS, Belg., Dec. 13 (AP)—The Belgian Cabinet voted today to refuse payment of the $2,125,000 debt installment due the United States this week, then submitted its resignation.

It was stated that the Cabinet had voted unanimously after an exposition of the debts issue by M. Georges Theunis, who negotiated the debts agreement of 1925.

Czechs to Pay in Gold

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Dec. 13 (AP) — The Czechoslovakia Government announced tonight that it will pay in gold the debt installment of $1,500,000 due the United States on Thursday. The gold will be withdrawn from the account which the Czech National Bank has in New York.

Chaco Skirmish Nears 'Stalemate'

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 13 (AP)—The battle at the point known as Seven Kilometers, center of military engagements between Paraguay and Bolivia for the Gran Chaco, Dec. 9 entered its second month, with no diminution in fighting. Paraguayan forces continued the fray at the northern outskirts of Fort Saavedra, thus far without substantial gains.

Behind their sturdily fortified outposts, the Bolivians have entrenched themselves in a strongly situated area, with the three forts, Saavedra, Aguarica, and Murguia within 20 miles. Troops are housed in these fortresses, and general headquarters at Munoz is 60 miles to the rear, connected with the front by a good road. An airport, radio facilities, and an ample water supply add to the strength of the Bolivians' position.

Failure of Paraguay's troops at "Kilometer Seven" was seen as a possibility that the entire Chaco warfare might soon reach a stalemate. This belief is based on the fact that although the capture of Fort Boqueron enabled Paraguay to seize and consolidate considerable territory in the middle of the Chaco, the Bolivian retention of the region fronting Fort Munoz leaves the Bolivians almost as deep as ever in the Chaco. It was estimated that 20,000 men were engaged in the "Kilometer Seven" engagement.

PARIS CABINET FACES CRISIS ON DEBT ISSUE

(Continued from Page 1)

outside the framework of the 1923 agreement.

The British Government's insistence on this viewpoint is understood to be largely due to its desire to help M. Edouard Herriot persuade the French Parliament to follow Britain's lead in meeting the present installment. Not only does Britain consider that the atmosphere for reconsideration would be improved if France pays, but it also wants to avoid difficulties which would be bound to occur with regard to the disarmament and Manchurian negotiations if the French Cabinet fell.

The British Government also holds just as strongly as M. Herriot that the whole question must be reexamined before the next payment in June. These considerations, added to the fact that Britain could hardly have broached the matter after payment, unless it had given notice of its intention to do so before payment, lie behind the last two British notes in the series.

The validity of these arguments appears to be strengthened by the latest news from Paris, which states that after the British note had been carefully considered by the French Cabinet, it was unanimously decided that French policy should follow the same lines as the British. Thus in the British view the chances of America getting payment from France have been definitely improved by Britain's action.

At the same time the British Government definitely admits that the United States is entitled to its own viewpoint. The note dispatched yesterday says in this connection that it was not the British intention to "touch upon any matter affecting the constitutional position of the United States Government."

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at Birmingham yesterday, further declared: "I do not think we need to quarrel with Mr. Stimson's reply to our note. We do not ask that our proposal be accepted at this stage, but we have reserved the right to put it forward when discussions begin." He added: "If those discussions are treated in the same friendly spirit which has characterized the action of both governments, I believe it may be possible to arrive at a conclusion which will be satisfactory to both of these nations."

Women to Bolster State Labor Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

rule that limitations upon the work of men are unconstitutional.

Mr. John A. Edelman of New Jersey told the conference that a committee of attorneys is now making an investigation, after which it is hoped that a brief can be written supporting the constitutionality of such limitation upon the hours and pay of men workers.

The vote was carried unanimously to include men wherever it could be done in the agitation for better working conditions.

The minimum wage is the only answer to "home work," said Miss Frieda S. Miller, chief of the New York State woman's bureau, who added that until "piece work" done out of the factory receives the same pay as work done inside, the evils attendant upon this form of labor will persist.

Better and more factory inspectors and publicity for law violations would improve the situation, said Miss Charlotte Carr, deputy secretary in the Pennsylvania Department of Labor.

Lady Astor uttered a solemn note of warning at the morning session in the midst of statements which indicated a great breakdown of labor law observance in the industrial states along the Atlantic coast.

"You must bear in mind that this is an international affair," said Lady Astor. "Your let-down affects us in the British House of Commons and all the rest of the world. England is making a brave stand to keep up its labor laws, but it threatens us when our manufacturers can say that other countries do not observe their legal standards."

Miss Helen Wood of the Connecticut department of labor deplored the "runaway concerns" from New York which have invaded her state, setting up in business for a few weeks and then vanishing, leaving workers unpaid.

Farm Market Law Repeal Advocated

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 13—The Democratic Congress will be "foolish if it does not repeal the Agricultural Marketing Act," declared Mr. Thomas Y. Wickham, chairman of the grain committee on national affairs of the Chicago Board of Trade, yesterday. Mr. Wickham said he did not know what the Democratic policies may be, but declared that the Marketing Act, together with the Federal Farm Board, had proved "one of the worst mistakes President Hoover made."

Price stabilizing efforts of the Farm Board, which was given $500,000,000 to aid the farmer, resulted in the accumulation of a great grain surplus. This surplus was a big factor in forcing down the price of grain, according to board of trade men. The Farm Board has likewise fostered coöperative marketing organizations, which take commissions away from the old-line brokers.

It is asserted that if government "interference" is removed, the speculative market will broaden and the farmer will get a better price for his grain.

SIX-HOUR WORKDAY ACCEPTED BY I. C. C.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission advised Congress today that the six-hour day on railroads would have "no material effect" on operations of the carriers, if revenues are sufficient to cover added operating expense.

The commission reported the results of its investigation of the six-hour day ordered at the last session of Congress. It said that upon basis of compensation the application of the six-hour day would add between 300,000 and 350,000 employees in a year such as 1930 and between 60,000 and 100,000 in a year of abnormal economic conditions such as now exists.

COTTON FUTURE SAID TO REST ON WAR DEBT ISSUE

Downward Revision Urged by Leaders From Texas Cotton Area

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—The immediate future for the cotton-growing industry in the United States hinges on war debts, and the Washington Administration should act vigorously on the whole problem, in the opinion of Mr. Will L. Clayton, president of Anderson, Clayton & Co. of Houston, Texas, said to be the largest raw cotton firm in the world, and Mr. Clarence Ousley, newspaper editor of Fort Worth, Texas, and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture under President Wilson.

Their views were made public today by the Committee for the Consideration of Intergovernmental Debts, of which Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors Corporation, is chairman.

Mr. Clayton, who is for downward revision, holds that the buying power of the South, upon which the employment of several hundred thousand workers in factories throughout the country is dependent, is inactive today because Europe cannot buy American cotton.

He declares that the cotton planter, if he is to prosper, must sell six bales abroad for every five he sells at home and that, therefore, it is incumbent upon him to do everything in his power to restore the buying power of continental Europe, his best customer. The swiftest and most effective way to do this, in Mr. Clayton's opinion, is to revise the inter-governmental debts downward to a point where they will not interfere with Europe's capacity to buy the cotton it needs.

Mr. Clayton quotes figures to show that the South's cotton crop has shrunk to $900,000,000, two-thirds of its value in 1929, and declares that this shrinkage has destroyed the cotton growers' buying power and that of thousands of workers thrown out of employment.

Mr. Ousley recalls an old adage that "a poor compromise is better than a good lawsuit" in urging debt revision. He holds that "the imperative mandate of common sense" is to make concessions that will enable the debtor nations to buy some part of what American producers "have thrown upon the bargain counter at less than cost."

Mr. Ousley favors a 20-year moratorium of war debts with an abatement of interest and the provision that any debtor might initiate negotiations for modification at the end of any 5-year period.

OPPORTUNITY SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Atlanta Opportunity School is having a rushing season preparing for the Christmas holidays. Christmas gifts, such as ornamental plaques, neckties, rugs, and other articles are being turned out by students of the practical art classes. Patrons of the school furnish the material and designs used.

Home Lighting Over Period of 200 Years Is Topic of Exhibit by Colonial Dames

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—Lights that have shone in American homes during 200 years have been brought together by the National Society of Colonial Dames in New York in a notable exhibition which will continue at the clubhouse until Jan. 20. The story of a people and an ideal is there—the strong, enduring frames of Pilgrim candlesticks, the rich beauty of Sandwich glass, the ornate, slightly absurd lamps of the Victorians and the slender, prismed table lights of 30 years ago, which presaged the inconspicuous electric holders of today.

Some of the items are exquisite, some are merely quaint, but all of them are of interest from a collector's standpoint and from that of the casual observer as well.

Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell is responsible for some of the most interesting lights, which she has brought down from the Fort Ticonderoga Museum. She has a tin carrier which must have been a very handy thing when it was necessary to borrow an ember from a neighbor or to light the "best room" fireplace from the Dutch oven in the kitchen.

Her 25 loans include an early iron rush holder dating from the time that rushes dipped in grease were used for lighting, and a tinder box, the property of Pieter Schuyler, first mayor of Albany, marked "P. S. 1710." A wooden contrivance for dipping 30 candles looks like a set of miniature organ pipes.

Mrs. William Quaid has sent a pierced tin Paul Revere lantern and Miss Josephine Atterbury a pewter candlestick used on top of the early square church pews.

Mrs. C. Hilton Brown has loaned a tin chandelier from a little old church in the Adirondack Mountains and Mrs. Eliot Tuckerman is representing a ship candlestick from the U. S. S. Constitution about 1836 hung on gimbals so that it cannot be upset.

Among the glass, the "hurricane" shades are especially attractive. The Cortland Museum has loaned a pair in clear glass and Mrs. Brown has sent one in gorgeous deep amethyst so rich in coloring that the inclosed candle and stick are almost invisible.

The period pieces include a mantle set of three brass gilt candelabra owned by Miss Alice Lounsberry and made to commemorate the visit of Kossuth to America in 1851. The Hungarian liberator is represented by a gilt figure at the base pointing upward to the five branch lights.

The exhibition was opened with a lecture by Dr. E. A. Rushford, of Salem, Mass., who described more than 2000 years of lighting, showing the clear, steady flame of olive oil in an ancient Etruscan clay lamp and the yellowish glow of resinous wood on an iron splint used by the Etruscans. He turned up wicks in the iron and tin lamps of later days, fired a tinder pistol to start the rush lights of the Pilgrims, and lighted a whale oil lamp.

VARGAS AND JUSTO TO DISCUSS TRADE

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 13 (By U. P.)—Business and political leaders Dec. 9 attached considerable importance to the forthcoming meeting between President Vargas of Brazil and President Justo of Argentina.

The two Presidents are expected to discuss intensification of trade relations by abolishment of tariff barriers, the signing of the Argentine anti-war pact, a joint commercial policy toward Europe, particularly Great Britain, and revision of the policies of both countries toward commercial treaties containing "most favored nation" clauses.

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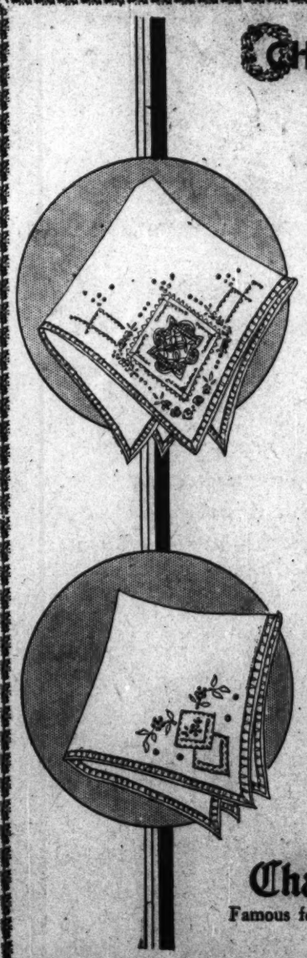

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GREENLEAF AND CARAS ARE TIED

Each Has Four Victories in World's Pocket Billiard Tourney

WORLD'S PROFESSIONAL POCKET BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

Player	Won	Lost	HR	BG	TP
E. R. Greenleaf	4	0	67	9	500
James Caras	4	0	65	11	500
Erwin Rudolph	3	0	53	8	375
Pasquale Natalie	3	0	47	23	375
Andrew Ponzi	2	1	72	4	335
Bennie Allen	2	2	46	13	411
Frank Taberski	2	3	64	10	416
George Kelly	0	4	23	—	206
Walter Franklin	0	5	41	—	227
J. F. Mills	0	5	32	—	266

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—The unbeaten leaders continued to clean up on the lesser performers in the world pocket billiards championship yesterday at the Capitol Academy, as play was inaugurated for the second week, and at the close of the day E. Ralph Greenleaf, the champion, and James Caras, the Wilmington youth, were out in front with four victories each, while George Kelly, Walter Franklin and James F. Mills were still lacking a single win. The third victor was Frank Taberski, who bids fair to stand high in the final standing, in spite of his weak start.

Caras, the 22-year-old player of Wilmington, once more proceeded to be sensational in his play in the championship yesterday afternoon, when he defeated Franklin, of Kansas City, in the second game of the day. He won by a score of 125 to 6, and but for a difficult position when he required only three balls to go, would have finished his string in eight innings. But a series of intentional scratches which went to three innings before a break could be obtained, stretched out the game to 12 innings.

He is definitely a shotmaker of great skill, and played like a veteran. Franklin, also a newcomer this year, while a player of great speed, is inclined to be careless, and several of his misses opened the way for the long runs of the youngsters, of 65, 26 and 16. Caras is still unbeaten, though he has yet to encounter the stars, Greenleaf, the champion, Erwin Rudolph, and Pasquale Natalie, who are also in possession of clean scores. The score by innings:

James Caras—15s 26 0s 0s 16 1x 0s 65s 0x 0x 0s 5s—125. Innings—12. High run—65.
Walter Franklin—0x 0s 1s 0s 0s 0 12x 13 0x 0x 0x (15 off) 0—6. Innings—12. High run—13. s—Safety. x—Scratch. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

F. Taberski continued his great improvement over his earlier play, in defeating J. Mills, the young player from San Jose, Calif., who is also a newcomer this season. The score was 125 to 54, with the younger player trailing the veteran all the way. Taberski was still the master of craft, while Mills is still without sufficient experience to be a threat, though of some promise for the future. The score by innings:

Frank Taberski—15s 14s 1x 39 30 7s 0s 0s 8x 13—125. Innings—10. High run—39.
J. F. Mills—0 0 0s 1 19 21 2 1 10—54. Innings—10. High run—21. s—Safety. x—Scratch. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

Greenleaf played well below his best in defeating Kelly in the evening game, after his first inning, when he ran 50 from the break. The balls were not responding to his touch as well as usual, and he began to force, which slowed up his game. But Kelly, runner-up last year, was still unable to make much of a stand, and the champion ran out his string in 12 innings, 125 to 53. The score by innings:

E. R. Greenleaf—50 7 0 24 6s 0s 11 0x 5 3x 6 15—125. Innings—13. High run—50.
George Kelly—0 0s 21 0 5 0s 0 0x 0 5 23 0 —53. Innings—12. High run—23. s—Safety. x—Scratch. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

WINDSOR RELEASES MITCHELL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Dec. 13—Announcement was made yesterday of the release of Herb Mitchell as manager of the Windsor Bulldogs. John D. Chick, one of the directors of the club, made the announcement and at the same time told of the appointment of Jack Arbour, defense player of the Bulldogs as Mitchell's successor. Arbour's appointment is only temporary, but probably will be for the balance of the season. Mitchell was starting his sixth season as head of the Windsor Bulldogs, being signed in 1927-28 as successor to Percy Lesuer, one time general manager of Detroit Olympia. He has had an eventful career in amateur and professional hockey and because of this record may line up with some club this season. He played amateur hockey at Hamilton and turned professional with Boston Bruins of the National League in 1924-25. He became manager of the New Haven Eagles of the Canadian-American Hockey League in 1926-27. Mitchell had guided Windsor teams to two championships in the last five years, the titles coming in 1928-29 in 1930-31. Arbour was formerly with Detroit Falcons under Art Duncan and with Detroit Olympics as captain-manager in 1927-28. He joined the Windsor Club in 1928-29, coming from London. Arbour will take charge of the team immediately and make his debut as manager against Cleveland Indians here Wednesday night.

STAGG REFUSES POSITION

CHICAGO, Dec. 13 (AP)—A. A. Stagg has ormally notified President Robert Hutchins of the University of Chicago that he will not accept the position on the committee on intercollegiate athletics at the university. Stagg, who will be retired next June under the 70-year age limit, affirmed his refusal in a letter to Dr. Hutchins yesterday. He gave no reason, however, for re-ing the position created last April when his retirement was first discussed. However, he has insisted he will continue coaching football teams, and is open to offers.

FUENTES IS HARRIER CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, Dec. 13—Hector Fuentes '34 will lead the Texas A. & M. College cross-country team in 1933. He was elected captain by members of the team at a banquet here last week. Fuentes finished second in the recent Southwest Conference harrier run in Austin. Four members of the 1932 team were awarded letters. They were Captain-Elect Fuentes, H. F. Smith '33, F. O. Cook, 34 and R. L. Cook '34.

HAWKS RECALL MacKENZIE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 13—Clarence "Pudge" MacKenzie has been recalled by the Chicago Black Hawks, it is announced. MacKenzie, a former Shamrock, has been farmed out to St. Paul's Greyhounds. The center will take the place of Louis Holmes, who is being transferred to the Greyhounds.

DANA GIVEN HIGH POST

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 13 (AP)—Herbert Dana, prominent Pacific coast football official and former star end of the University of Nebraska squad, was appointed supervisor of football officials for the Pacific Coast Conference, starting in 1933, at a Conference meeting here late today.

V. M. I. LETTERMEN ELECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 13—The lettermen of Virginia Military Institute assembled here recently and elected Charles Straub '34 to captain their football team during 1933. His home is in Lexington and he plays tackle.

CARL VOSS TO DETROIT

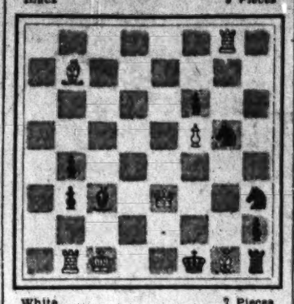
NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—The New York Rangers yesterday announced the sale of Carl Voss, recruit center, to the Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League. Rangers drafted Voss from Buffalo of the International Hockey League.

CHESS

By Frederick R. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1469
By George B. Spencer
Composed Especially for The Christian Science Monitor

Black 9 Pieces

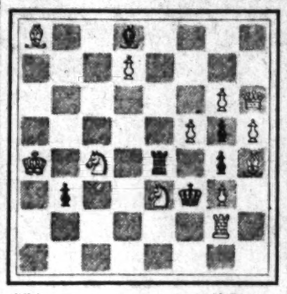


White 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

A problem we have kept on the fire for some time. It simply won't be "cooked."

PROBLEM NO. 1470
By M. Niemeijer

Black 6 Pieces



White 4 Pieces
Black to play: What result?

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1467. Q-B8
No. 1468. 1. Q-B3 PxQ
2. RxKP
1. —— KtxQ
2. KxP
1. —— QxQ
2. RxKtP
1. —— Q-R2
2. Q-Q3 ch (threat)
1. —— P-B5
2. KxP (threat)

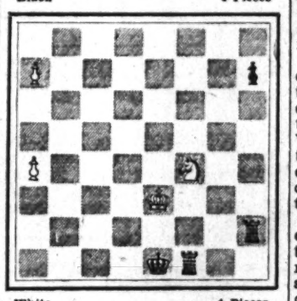
End-Game No. 125. White wins: 1 K-Kt2, B-Kt6; 2 P-B8(Kt), followed by 3 Kt-K7 or Q6, and 4 Kt-B5 or Kt6 mate.

END-GAMES

This ending arose in actual play in a Moscow tournament this year. It is Black's move. The problem is: What result and why?

End-Game No. 126

Black 4 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

NOTES

Robert B. Thomson, last year's president of the Harvard Chess Club, now a student at the University of London, was the only London player to win in a recent match between London and Oxford Universities.

Last week, in the Naegeli-Euwe game from the Berne tournament, we presented a convincing victory arising from the black side of Alekhine's Defense. The game below, played in a minor tournament at Hamburg last October, leads us to value Euwe's play, in the former game, still more highly, for, where he tried Q-Q2, Black, in the game below, tried B-K2, in an identical position, and soon White was able to bring about favorable complications with P-Q5.

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

Von Hennig White	Engert Black	Von Hennig White	Engert Black
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	15 Kt-Q4	BxKt
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	16 QxB	Kt-KB3
3 P-QB4	Kt-Kt3	17 B-KKt5	PxP
4 P-Q4(a)	P-Q3	18 PxP	Q-K(d)
5 P-B4	PxP	19 QR-K	Q-Kt3
6 BPxP	Kt-B3	20 BxKt	RxB
7 B-K3	B-B4	21 B-B4	B-R6
8 Kt-QB3	P-K3	22 Q-K4	RxRch(e)
9 Kt-B3	B-K2(b)	23 RxR	Kt-B4
10 P-QR3	P-B3	24 P-Q6ch	K-R
11 B-K2	Castles(c)	25 B-K6	RxP
12 Castles	Kt-Q3	26 QxKt	BxRch
13 PxP	BxP	27 QxQ	PxQ
14 P-Q5	Kt-K2	28 PxP	Resigns

(a) Dr. Lasker has suggested 4 P-B5, when Kt-Q4; 5 Kt-QB3, KtxKt; 6 QPxKt, P-K3; 7 B-K3, might follow.
(b) Naegeli-Euwe continued Q-Q2 with good results for Black, inasmuch as P-Q5 seems permanently prevented. If 9 . . . Kt-Kt5; 10 R-B, P-B4; 11 P-Q5, and the complications favor White.
(c) If 11 . . . PxP; 12 P-Q5.
(d) Not 18 . . . Kt(B3)xP; 19 BxKt! losing a piece.
(e) Inferior to 22 . . . Kt-B4; when the game might continue 23 P-Q5ch, K-R; 24 P-Q7, QR-KB; 25 K-R, Kt-Kt6ch; 26 PxKt, QxP; 27 RxR, PxR; 28 P-Q8(Q), RxQ; 29 Q-K3ch, RxQ; 30 RxRch, K-Kt2; 31 R-KKt8ch, K-R3; 32 RxQ.

Played recently in a "ladder" match at the Providence Chess Club:

T. J. Jackson R. I. Champ. White	Harold Morton N. E. Champ Black	T. J. Jackson R. I. Champ. White	Harold Morton N. E. Champ Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	15 B-K3	P-QB3
2 P-K4	P-Q4	16 Q-Kt3	P-Kt4
3 QKt-B3	B-Kt5	17 P-QR4	PxP
4 PxP	PxP	18 QxRP	P-KB4
5 P-QR3	BxKtch	19 P-B3(b)	P-B5
6 PxB	B-B4	20 B-B2	P-KR4
7 B-Q3	Q-Q2	21 R-Kt2	P-R5
8 Kt-K2	Kt-K3	22 KR-Kt	Kt-Kt4
9 Castles	QKt-B3	23 R-Kt7	Q-K3
10 R-QKt	BxB	24 B-K	P-R6!
11 PxB	Kt-Q	25 KtxP	KtxKt
12 B-B4	Kt-Kt3	26 RxQ	PxP!
13 B-K	Castles	27 Resigns	
14 B-Kt5(a)	Kt-K3		

(a) Better B-K3 at once.
(b) After P-B4, and P-Kt3, White would have a splendid game.
A pretty finish!

TEXAS ELECTS AND AWARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas., Dec. 13—O. J. T. Archer '34 was selected to captain the 1933 University of Texas cross-country team here by members of the champion harrier team. Archer succeeds L. L. Blakeney '33. Seven men were awarded numerals at the meeting. Capt. L. L. Blakeney '33, Captain-Elect Archer, E. R. Blitch '33, J. D. Storm '35, J. A. Johnson '34, W. I. Cohan '34, and R. A. Cox '34 were given letters.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS PICKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala., Dec. 13—George W. Williams '34 of Tuscumbia will captain the 1933 Alabama Polytechnic Institute football team, it is announced here. Williams is a quarterback.

HOWARD G. KREUTER '34 CHOSEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 13—Howard G. Kreuter '34 of Newport, recently was elected captain of the 1933 University of Kentucky football team. Kreuter plays right end on the varsity eleven.

PORTERFIELD CHOSEN AT V. P. I.

BLACKSBURG, Va., Dec. 13 (AP)—William E. Porterfield Jr. '34 of Saltville, Va., center of the Gobblers, recently was chosen captain of Virginia Polytechnic Institute 1933 football team.

KANSAS CITY DEFEATS ST. PAUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 13—Scoring twice in the second period and once in the third, the league-leading Kansas City Pla-Mors defeated St. Paul, 3 to 1, in an American Hockey Association game here last night.

MAJORS TRADE FIVE PLAYERS

Pirates Get Freddy Lindstrom—Club Owners Hold Session

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—On the eve of the annual major league meetings, the Pittsburgh Pirates last night accomplished one of their great aims for 1933, acquiring an outstanding right-handed outfielder, Freddy Lindstrom, to pair with their left-handed Waner Brothers, in a five-player deal involving three National League clubs.

Opening the trading division of the parleys with a bang, the Pirates sent Glenn Spencer, a right-handed pitcher with an ordinary record, to the Giants, and Gus Dugas, left-handed rookie outfielder, to the Philadelphia Nationals.

With Dugas went an unannounced cash consideration. Completing the deal the Giants swapped outfielders with the Phillies, getting George Davis, a youngster who last season starred in his first year in the majors, in return for Chick Fullis, veteran utility gardener.

Club owners made the first moves yesterday in effecting a general policy of economy and retrenchment for the 1933 season.

In a session that lasted all afternoon and most of the evening in the headquarters of President William Harridge of the American league, the joint committee of the two big leagues debated a number of drastic proposals, including further reduction of the player limit, banishment of the radio from all games except the World Series, and even a rescaling of admission prices to meet current conditions.

The meeting, attended by four club owners of each circuit in addition to President Harridge and President John A. Heydler of the National League, paved the way for a three-day convention, to be concluded Thursday with a joint meeting of the two leagues.

Meanwhile the club owners canvassed the recommendations for lowering the player limit by having the present limit of 23 include the team coaches, although not the manager. Naturally wealthier clubs, such as the world champion Yankees and Chicago Cubs, do not favor further curtailment of their forces, but are willing to go along with the majority in the interests of economy.

If it is decided to exempt the coaches, the player limit may be cut to 22 as an alternative measure. Several clubs already have cut down their coaching staff for 1933, but Washington will keep the famous team of Nick Altrock and Al Schact, even if it is necessary to get special dispensation or designation for Altrock as an official comedian.

Major league owners appear inclined to regard conditions as purely temporary and due to general business depression. Several of the more aggressive leaders, however, want drastic measures taken to relieve the financial strain as well as to help second-division clubs now "in the red." More showmanship, more player shifts and lower admission prices, including 25-cent bleacher seats, are included in the proposals.

"There is no use kidding ourselves this isn't a business," said one of the club presidents. "We've got to cut expenses, but we also must put on the best show we can."

Magnates meeting yesterday as a "steering" committee were: Col. Jacob J. Ruppert, New York Yankees; L. C. McEvoy, St. Louis Browns; Frank J. Navin, Detroit; Alva Bradley, Cleveland; Charles A. Stoneham, New York Giants; Emil E. Fuchs, Boston Braves; William L. Veeck, Chicago Cubs, and Samuel Breadon, St. Louis Cardinals.

LONG SCHEDULE FAVORED

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 13 (AP)—Reporting the results of a student football poll, the Yale Daily News says the undergraduates are overwhelmingly in favor of retention of the eight-game schedule. The long schedule, the paper says, was favored by 80 per cent of the 1429 students, answering a questionnaire. The students, by a large majority, protested the schedule of "set-up" games and voted in favor of a combination of varsity and intramural sports. On the other hand, a question, that "Yale should have the same conditions as their opponents in respect to scholarship aid" for athletes was reported as defeated by a small margin. A plan to cut the annual schedule to five games, and to place less stress on varsity football in order to build up intercollege sports was announced by Yale officials last spring. Eight games have been scheduled for next season.

GRINNELL ELECTS TACKLE

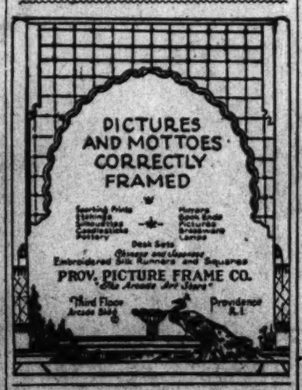
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRINNELL, Iowa, Dec. 13—Howard Gould '34, tackle, has been elected captain of the 1933 football team at Grinnell College. The new leader, whose home is in Toledo, Iowa, was given honorable mention on the all-state eleven at the close of the last season.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Carthage 51, Parsons 12.
DePaul 39, Western Ontario 24.
Iowa 52, Drake 11.
Kentucky 62, Georgetown C. 21.
Manchester 26, Wabash 24.
Maryville Teachers 28, Kansas State 23.
Northwestern T. 49, Emporia T. 39.
Ripon 34, Milton 23

PROVIDENCE, R. I.



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South Rejects Seven-Year Rule

WINTER PARK, Fla., Dec. 13 (AP)—The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association yesterday rejected by a close vote a recommendation of its resolution committee that the rule which limits athletic participation to a five-year period be increased to seven years.

Under the five-year-rule a student may play one freshman and three varsity years on athletic teams, providing the playing period is limited to five years from the time of his first matriculation.

C. C. Stroud of Louisiana Normal said the change was advocated because many students were forced on account of financial conditions to withdraw from college after a year or two and work for several years to earn money to return. Under the present rule, when they return, they are ineligible for athletic teams.

Despite his request that he be not considered for renomination, the association reelected J. W. Provine, Mississippi College, as president. Dr. Provine has been president of the group for more than 11 years.

Other officers named were: Vice-presidents, H. E. Sturgeon, first district, Presbyterian College; W. S. Anderson, second district, Rollins College; M. C. White, third district, Millsaps; A. E. Porter, fourth district, Centre College. Robert T. Hinton, Georgetown College, was reelected secretary-treasurer.

Three new colleges were admitted, bringing the membership to 36. They were Union College, Barbourville, Ky.; Howard College, Birmingham, Ala., and Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville.

Southwest Conference Football Scores

TEXAS CHRISTIAN		SO. METHODIST	
14-Denton	2	0-Denton	0
3-La. State	3	0-Texas Tech	6
55-Daniel Baker	0	0-Rice	13
34-Arkansas	12	16-Syracuse	6
17-Texas A.&M.	0	7-Centenary	18
68-Austin	0	6-Texas	14
27-Baylor	0	0-Texas A.&M.	0
27-Simmons	0	13-Arkansas	7
14-Texas	0	0-Baylor	19
16-Rice	6	0-Tex. Christ'n	8
8-So. Methodist	0	14-Nebraska	21
283	23	56	112
BAYLOR		**RICE**	
32-St. Edwards	0	20-Texas A. & I.	0
18-Loyola	0	10-La State	8
6-Arkansas	20	13-So. Methodist	0
0-Texas A.&M.	0	14-Loyola	7
0-Tex. Christ'n	27	6-Texas	18
0-Texas	19	41-Creighton	7
2-Texas Tech.	14	12-Arkansas	7
19-So. Methodist	0	7-Texas A.&M.	14
0-Rice	12	6-Tex. Christ'n	16
		12-Baylor	0
77	92	141	77
TEXAS		**TEXAS A. & M.**	
26-Daniel Baker	0	7-Texas Tech.	0
6-Centenary	13	14-Tulane	26
65-Missouri	0	26-Sam Houston	0
17-Oklahoma	10	14-Texas A. & I.	0
18-Rice	6	0-Tex. Christ'n	17
14-So. Methodist	6	0-Baylor	0
19-Baylor	0	0-Centenary	7
0-Tex. Christ'n	14	6-So. Methodist	0
34-Arkansas	0	14-Rice	7
21-Texas A.&M.	0	0-Texas	21
220	49	75	78
ARKANSAS			
0-Hendrix	0		
19-So. Mines	20		
12-Tex. Christ'n	34		
20-Baylor	6		
0-La. State	14		
7-Rice	12		
7-So. Methodist	13		
0-Texas	34		
0-Centenary	0		
65	133		

B. U. ELECTS SEMINO

Herbert Joseph Semino '33 of Brockton has been elected captain of the Boston University basketball team. Semino's election was held immediately after William Lowder '33 of Arlington resigned from the captaincy, to which post he was elected last spring for the second successive year. Both Lowder and the new captain hold down guard positions, Semino playing left guard and Lowder right guard.

ENGLISH TEAM TO TOUR U. S.

TORONTO, Dec. 13 (AP)—An English cricket team, under the sponsorship of Julian Cahn, wealthy English sportsman, will tour Canada and the United States next summer. Former test match players are included on the team. An Australian team, headed by Don Bradman, the world's leading batsman, made a similar and successful tour last summer.

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The Editor's Puzzle

32

Alluding to the Republicans, ~~by name~~ he said that ~~although~~ they ~~came~~ ~~time~~ to remain hopeful and ~~that they~~ will not be reconciled to the loss of power of which they were ~~unfairly~~ deprived in the recent election. It was twelve years ago since they were defeated, and ~~they can~~ scarcely ~~become reconcilable~~ by ~~time~~ they have to believe that ~~it was~~ ~~has been~~ repeated again.

(Corrected form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

ILLINI EXPECTS A FAIR SEASON

Coach Ruby Molding Quintet Around Three Veteran Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 13—"Our team will be as strong, if not stronger, than the one we had last year," said Coach J. C. Ruby as he commented on the prospects for the coming University of Illinois basketball season.

He plans to use three veterans as a basis for this quintet, and hopes that sophomores or reserve material will take care of the other two. His hopes, however, are based on the known qualifications of men seeking positions on the team.

At center, Coach Ruby will use, in most games, H. A. Hellmich '34, veteran of one season, whose height of 6ft. 4in. and whose agility will make him one of the outstanding Illini. Coach Ruby believes he will be a much improved player over last season. Should Hellmich be on the sidelines, one of three other players can handle the center tip. They are Capt. B. W. Owen '33, C. K. Bennett '34 and F. E. Froschauer '35.

Between Hellmich, Bennett, and Froschauer the center position and one forward berth will be well cared for. Three men are fighting for that other forward position. K. V. Rohlen '35, Fred Fencl '34 and A. J. Kamm '34, will be depended upon to fill the place left vacant by the graduation of last year's captain, E. B. Kamp '32.

With Owen, A. C. Kamm '34, and S. L. Port '33, all with plenty of experience, on hand to fill one guard position, Coach Ruby isn't giving it much thought. The player who fills the other position will hold the key to Illinois' team ability. Four sophomores and one senior are bidding for that guard position. J. T. Beynon '35, J. J. Hallett '35, W. H. Gates '35, P. W. Gibbs '35, and W. B. Theobald '33 all have the Illini coach giving much attention to their bids.

To a great extent the personnel of the Illini basketball team will be determined from game to game by the style of play which will be used, both by opponents and by Illinois.

One likely combination appears to be Froschauer and Rohlen, forwards; Hellmich, center; Owen and an unknown, guards. If Froschauer or Hellmich are out, Bennett will be in the game.

Should Illinois choose to play a "zone" game Coach Ruby may use Bennett and Froschauer, forwards; Hellmich, center; and Owen and A. C. Kamm or Port, guards.

Coach Ruby has a few men he has been giving chances at more than one position. V. E. Moore '34 played center and forward in some games last year. Gibbs and Gates might be changed from forward to guard almost anytime.

With the season near at hand, Ruby has cut his squad, but is still carrying a number of players who might break into the lineup later in the season. Others are: J. A. Fischer '35, forward; C. C. Mills '35, forward; Roy Guttschow '35, forward; R. A. Stine '35, guard; G. W. Heidrick '35, forward; G. R. Gauen '35, center; F. F. Frink '34, forward; A. J. Kowalski '35, guard; Irwin Barnofsky '35, forward; R. H. Dadant '35, forward; N. N. Hodges '34, and E. L. Neubauer '35, forward.

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Hyde Advances To Quarterfinal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—Fillmore Van S. Hyde continued his brilliant comeback as an active squash tennis player after his prolonged absence, by defeating Frank A. Sieverman Jr., of the New York Athletic Club champion team, who ranks No. 12 on the national list, to enter the quarterfinal round of the Princeton Club invitation tournament yesterday afternoon, after a hard battle. Sieverman took such a lead in the first game that Hyde was unable to overtake him and lost at 15—12. But the tall former champion came back in the next two games with his shots working as of old, and took the match at 12—15, 15—8, 15—6. In the final game Hyde led at 13—1, but Sieverman managed to gain a few points by exceptional getting, and held out for another dozen innings.

The other seven places in the quarterfinal round went as expected, to the favorites, all members of the first 10. Harry F. Wolf, the champion, and Rowland B. Haines, his predecessor, who rank first and second, both won by wide margins, while the other five survivors were Edward G. McLaughlin, No. 3; Philip T. Moore, No. 5, both of the Columbia University Club; Milton Baron, No. 7, Fraternity Club; F. Barry Ryan Jr., Yale Club, and Patrick J. Cohalan, New York Athletic Club. The summary:

PRINCETON CLUB INVITATION TOURNAMENT—Second Round

Willard K. Rice, Harvard Club, defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, 18—17, 11—15, 15—8.

Third Round

H. F. Wolf, N. Y. A. C., defeated W. J. Hall, Crescent A.-H. C., 15—1, 15—5.
Milton Baron, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, 15—9, 11—15, 15—9.
E. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated R. M. Kirkland, Fraternity S. T. C., 15—12, 15—11.
F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club, defeated Barnwell Elliott, N. Y. A. C., 15—11, 15—11.
P. T. Moore, Columbia U. C., defeated Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, 15—12, 15—3.
Fillmore Van S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated F. A. Sieverman Jr., N. Y. A. C., 12—15, 15—8, 15—6.
P. J. Cohalan, N. Y. A. C., defeated L. S. Green, Fraternity S. T. C., 15—5, 15—12.
Rowland B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated Rice, 15—4, 15—4.

MISS DIDRIKSON IS STILL SUSPENDED

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13 (AP)—Mildred "Babe" Didrikson, celebrated girl athlete of Dallas, Texas, was today declared suspended from further amateur competition by the registration committee of the Southern Amateur Athletic Union after an investigation into her alleged endorsement of an automobile for advertising purposes.

Lawrence Di Benedetto, head of the registration committee and secretary of the Southern A. A. U., who conducted the inquiry at the instance of National A. A. U. officials, said the suspension would remain in effect until Miss Didrikson had produced the original of a photostatic copy of a purported release authorizing the advertisement, for examination by his committee. He said the committee had been unable to procure the original release or a copy from the advertising agents.

Miss Didrikson, who has been called world champion of women's athletics as a result of victories in Olympic and other competition in varied branches of sport, recently denied she had authorized the use of her photograph and indorsement in connection with an automobile advertisement which came to the attention of the National A. A. U.

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BIG TEN SWIMMING PROGRAM REDUCED

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 13—Competition in "Big Ten" swimming is being cut down to six members of the Intercollegiate Conference this coming season. Four teams thought themselves unable to support teams because of reduced revenue from football. Others are reducing schedules to a minimum.

Only Northwestern University and University of Chicago have arranged full programs. The championship meet is to be held at Chicago, March 17 and 18. The Conference dual and championship swimming meet schedule is as follows:

Dec. 17—Carleton at Iowa.
Feb. 4—Chicago at Iowa; 11—Northwestern at Chicago; 17—Michigan at Northwestern; 18—Michigan at Chicago; 24—Iowa at Minnesota; 25—Illinois at Northwestern.
March 3—Northwestern at Michigan; 4—Chicago at Illinois, Northwestern at Michigan State; 10—Minnesota at Northwestern; 11—Minnesota at Chicago; 17 and 18—"Big Ten" championships at Chicago; 31—National Collegiate A. A. at Yale.
April 1—National Collegiate A. A. at Yale.

P. M. C. COACH REENGAGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTER, Penna., Dec. 13—Judson Timm, for three years head football coach at the Pennsylvania Military College, has been reengaged for the 1933 season, it is announced here. Timm will also serve as mentor of the 1933 basketball and baseball teams, and also as director of all athletics at P. M. C.

HORNSBY WORKING OUT IN GYM

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 13 (AP) — Rogers Hornsby, deposed manager of the Chicago Cubs, who will be given a chance to come back with the St. Louis Cardinals next season, began taking workouts recently in a gymnasium to get in trim before the spring training period. Hornsby expressed assurance he would be able to get in good shape.

CONCORDIA SQUAD ELECTS

MOORHEAD, Minn., Dec. 13 (AP) — Cornell Otteson '34, Glenwood, Minn., a guard and two-year letterman, recently was elected captain of the 1933 football team at Concordia College here.

JOHNSON CAGE CAPTAIN

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 13 (AP)—Ed Johnson '33, all-state center last season, was elected captain of the Hamline University basketball team for the coming season at a meeting of lettermen recently.

WORLD CHAMPIONS AT GARDEN TONIGHT

The latest and most promising hockey game for Bruins is scheduled at the Boston Garden tonight when the Toronto Maple Leafs, world champions, invade to do battle with the locals in their first appearance here of the season. Neither team is heading its respective division of the National Hockey League but each hopes to take advantage of the other toward reaching the top.

To date the Leafs have a little better record than the Bruins, having lost one less game and tied one more. In their only clash this season—in Toronto, opening the season—the Bruins held Leafs to a tie score.

Games between these two teams have always been filled with action and scoring frequently runs high. Not since the first game of the 1928-29 season until that game last month in Toronto have there been less than three goals a game between the two. Last year the Leafs won three, tied one and lost two against the Bruins, three of the games running into overtime.

Toronto is bringing only one new player to Boston, Ken Doraty, veteran right wing of the International Hockey League, but young in years. Doraty has taken up the gap left when Ottawa took Frank Finnigan away. Manager Conny Smythe and Coach Dick Irvin are bringing the team along slowly and Toronto fans expected the club to come with a rush at the end of the season. Against Boston the Leafs always extend themselves because of the rivalry between Managers Ross and Smythe.

MEDICA BETTERS RECORD

BREMERTON, Wash., Dec. 13 (AP)—Jack Medica, Washington Athletic Club swimmer of Seattle, bettered Norman Ross's 14-year-old American record for the 250-yard swim in an exhibition event in a 20-yard pool here recently. His time for the distance was 2m. 40s., compared with Ross's performance of 2m. 41.2s.

CRAIG WOOD WINS GOLF FINAL

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13 (AP) — Craig Wood of Deal, N. J., won the third annual San Francisco match play open golf championship yesterday by defeating Al Espinosa of Akron, Ohio, 2 and 1, in the 36-hole final.

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Spaghetti	Franco-American	2 Tins	15c
White Spray	WHEAT CEREAL	28 oz Pkg	10c
Apricots	EVAPORATED	2 Lbs Bulk	23c
Richmond Peas	Sifted - Tender Sweet	2 Tins	25c
Bensdorp's Cocoa		½ Lb Tin	29c
Kipper Snacks	KING OSCAR Fancy Imported	3 Tins	10c
Finast Codfish	Fancy Steak Codfish Delicious and Flaky	1 Lb Box	25c
S. O. S.	SCOURING PADS Cleans Aluminum Like New	2 Pkgs	23c
Rosewood Tissue		3 Rolls	25c

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THE HOME FORUM

Water—The Benefactor

(Its Uses)

WHERE there is no fresh water, there can be no people, no animals, no trees, and no crops; nothing but arid wastes, producing the merest smattering of vegetation. So that no small part of man's time has always been taken up with this question of a water supply—a subject that opens out in all directions. For men have never been willing to live only where water has happened to be; they have gone out to get it.

Water has first to be found. Rivers, lakes, gushing springs, muddy waterholes in the desert, are there for the finding; but many an oozing hillside or swampy, meadow may mean a hidden spring, and deep in the ground are water-bearing strata that give no outward sign. The traditional magician with his wand, the "emblem of power," still survives in some farmer, famed throughout the countryside for "locating" springs, whose wand is a forked twig of witch hazel pressed between his thumbs. He and those who employ him are convinced that the rod will bend in his hand when he stands above water. He is descended from Jacques Aymar of Crôle, who, in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century, was the "most famous of all diviners." The deep water-bearing strata, however, do not affect the hazel rod; they lie between impermeable layers of rock. A way of boring through to them was not found and used until 1750, or thereabouts, at Artois in France. It is a far call from divining rod to Artesian well, but the handler of the rod is probably not much oftener wrong in locating the site for a well than are the sinkers of Artesians. And both methods are as likely as not to be in use in the same American village.

Water, once found, must be kept from flowing away. In ancient Greece, for instance, cisterns were prepared to catch the rainwater, just as in modern Bermuda the flat, whitewashed roofs serve the same purpose. Nowadays in larger countries local reservoirs do not hold enough to supply the cities or cultivated land. Rivers have been dammed, huge areas flooded, whole townships submerged. Take the dams that are being added to the water system of New York City, at Ashokan and Gilboa in the Catskills; the tunneling that is going on in central Massachusetts, or the great dam of earlier date at Assuan in Egypt. The Nile, by its yearly, muddy inundations, has kept its delta and a narrow strip of its valley supplied with soil and water for crops. Century after century this water has been preserved and directed in basins and canals as best the natives could, till it was felt that the Nile's natural benefactions left room for improvement, and the scheme for a dam was turned over to an international commission—British, French, and Italian. The work, intrusted to Sir Benjamin Baker, was begun in 1898. Since its final completion in 1912, with the help of the barrages at Assiût, at Esneh, and in the delta, water for the crops is regulated the year round. Though not without sacrifice. Above Assuan, the river spreads out in a vast sheet, dotted here and there with waving green rosettes—the tops of submerged palm-trees. And, except in autumn, when the dam is open, the columns of the temple on the island of Philæ are standing in water nearly up to their capitals. Huge as this barrier is, the still unfinished Hoover Dam across the Colorado River in Nevada will cost ten times as much. The lay mind cannot even take in the difficulties of such constructions. Think of only one point: how to dispose of the water while the dam is building.

Modern methods of distributing water have by no means done away with the old New England bucket from the well, the Eastern water jar, carried so easily on the women's heads, or the goat skin, which the Moroccan water vender fills at the public fountain, and hoists on to his donkey. Along the Nile, an odd touch is given to the old way of carrying water in buckets slung from a wooden pole that rests across the shoulders, when at Wadi Halfa a man is seen coming from the river with two modern gallon oil cans swinging in place of the buckets. Indeed, a journey up the Nile, with its spectacular contrast of green watered strip and yellow desert, is like a carefully staged exhibit of the history of water distribution. The sluices of the dams and barrages do not turn the native from his own immemorial ways of bringing water to his fields. Here is the oldest of well sweeps, the shadoof (or shaduf). A post supports the sweep, which at one end has a large ball of mud to counterbalance a basket or bucket at the other. A man, standing in the river, lifts the bucket and empties it into a small reservoir above. This process of baling is often repeated on as many as three separate tiers by different shadoofs, one feeding the other, before the level of the high bank and the fields beyond is reached. Or round a bend of the river is heard the squeak of the water wheel, a sound that is said to have had its effect on Eastern music. This sakia (it is spelled all sorts of ways: sakiyeh, sakeer) is a cogged wheel turned by cattle or buffalo that pace a leisurely circle with a small boy to prod them. Its teeth engage another wheel, vertical this time, which pulls up an endless chain of buckets. These fill and empty, fill and empty, exactly like the well-known children's toy.

The word "aqueduct" probably first recalls the remains of those built by the Romans in Italy itself, and in Spain and France. But when in remote times the Babylonians, Assyrians, Egyptians, and the Phœnicians in Syria and Cyprus were faced with the problem of carrying water for long distances, they built aqueducts, too. The ancient Greeks drained Lake Copais in Bœotia by means of a tunnel under the Kings of Juda conduits were built in Jerusalem. The great modern constructions, the free-flowing or pressure conduits of our water systems, for all their magnified size, their cast iron or steel piping, follow the ancient plan. The concrete-lined tunnel on the Catskill aqueduct for New York City, with a capacity of fifty million gallons a day, which carries the water one hundred and twenty miles, has a long line of direct ancestors.

Before the water that has been found, stored, and distributed, can be of much use, it must be purified. Though here tastes differ. Carefully filtered water is in abundance on the tourist steamers on the Nile, yet the native sailors, when they want a drink, lower a tin can into the greenish river. Modern methods, however, are usually preferred. But are they so very modern? Nature has several good, old ways that we have copied. Water standing in pools settles and clears; a brook leaves foreign matter behind as it ripples over a sandy bottom; the spray of a waterfall is cleansed before it drops onto the rocks below. Perfected filters, or the spraying nozzles in reservoirs are not so much inventions as adaptations. Or again, boiling has been resorted to from remote times; and before we consider that the idea is new of adding alum or chlorine as purifiers, we must look back to early days in China, where the water used in making paper was treated with alum to prevent discoloration.

As Kipling's Tommy says in "Gunga Din,"

"You will do your work on water."

But water has never limited its benefits to human beings to the purely practical. There is more to the story, which must be told another day.

P. R.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

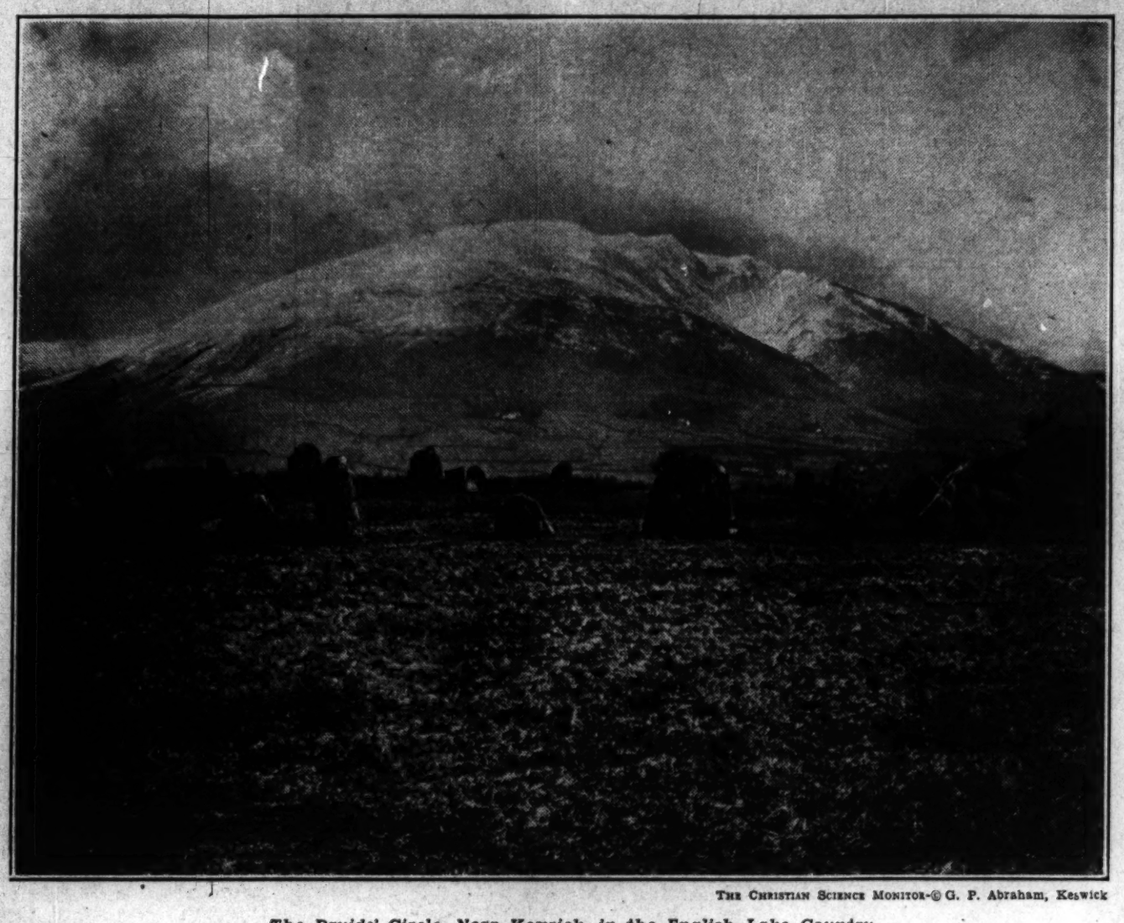
Tribute to a Young Scotch Terrier

We are gathered about you, standing on your uncertain puppy legs in the middle of the room, staring up at the faces surrounding you.

You were courageous then, as always. Pathetically small and soft and round, you stared up at us who must have seemed beings of formidable proportions to you—terrifying, one would think, after the snugness of your kennel, with your brothers and sisters all about you and your mother's side looming warm and protective between you and the world. You had been snatched from that, suffered the cold discomfort of a long railway journey, a long ride in a sleigh over snow-drifted roads, and then, the slats of your box having been wrenched off in the kitchen, you had been carried in to us by the stableman and set down on the rug before the fire. What appalling changes for a tiny being two months old! Yet you turned up your little muzzle, looked from one to another of us out of velvety dark eyes, and, when a saucer of warm milk was set before you, you plunged your nose into it, nor raised it again until the last drop was gone and your eager tongue propelled the empty saucer across the floor.

After the milk you looked even rounder than before—more intrepid; your tail took on a cocky curve; again you raised your muzzle and surveyed us. Each bent toward you with an outstretched, coaxing hand, each longing to feel the baby plumpness of your body. Your nose was wet, a drop of milk hung on your chin, your eyes shone. You looked at us half timidly, half roguishly. There was no fear in you. Then, with a little kick of the hind legs that nearly sent you over, you trotted straight into the hands of the one who was to be your master.

—From "Portrait of a Dog," by MAZO DE LA ROCHE. (Boston: Little Brown.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© G. P. Abraham, Keswick

The Druids' Circle, Near Keswick, in the English Lake Country

Eighth Wonder of the World

Some thirty years ago you could have seen him walking along the road that led north towards the Little Bethel country where we lived. The night was stinging cold out, and his shoes made a cloomp-cloomp sound against the frozen earth as he walked. Above his head the stars swarmed like icy fireflies, and the light reflected on him from the rail fence and tops of bushes showed he was about nineteen or twenty years old, dressed in overalls and a ragged cap and carrying a guitar strung across his back. He walked with the wide space-devouring steps of a farmer's son, his strong muscular shoulders bent slightly forward, his hands shoved deep into the pockets of his short jacket, and his chin ducked a bit sideways against the biting air. It was past midnight, and the intermittent farmhouses every mile or so with their dark splotch of trees were lightless and sunk in slumber. The blue fields, murmurless and shadow-banked, lay wide around him and lonely on every side—lonely and humanless everywhere. The swamp owls uttered their strangling screams at him, and the pea-pods ticked . . . in the dried hedge as he passed. But little he seemed to care as he swung in the middle of the road whistling and singing to himself.

His stride brought him where the land began sloping gently downward, turns in the road occurred more often, and he had reached Little Coharie River. Clamp—clamp went his brogans on the wooden floor of the bridge. Halfway across he stopped and looked about him. Cold as it was he stood there full of his high wonder. . . . Setting the guitar with a jerk of his shoulders he turned quickly and hurried on. His song arose now upon the night and spread across the space of a white township—

To the pines, to the pines, where the sun never shines
And I shiver when the wind blows cold.

The dawn began to tinge the east a paler shade than the west, and gradually the countryside was suffused with its thin light. Familiar things stood out on either side of the road, still so little changed since last he walked that way. . . .

"Oh—ee—yay! Oh—ee—yay!" he yodeled, and his voice was like a Negro's now, grown suddenly lonesome and forlorn in the fields at evening time.

And if any neighbor in his house heard the warbling on the road he perhaps would say: "That Lawton boy's coming back again to see his ma." And his wife might reply: "I know she'll be glad, seeing as how she thinks he's the eighth wonder of the world. And maybe he is."

The boy went on towards the morning star rising now across the swamp. He came to a little road that turned to the right, and going up that came out into a field. There yonder was the house.—PAUL GREEN, in "The Laughing Pioneer." (New York: McBride.)

Marsh Twilight

The lake has drawn the last gold
from the sun
And holds it like a mirror to the sky;
Marsh grasses tremble slowly, one
by one,
As if a wing and not the wind goes
by.
The finger tips of purple shadows
creep
In quiet rhythms down the darkening lake,
And dusk grows deep with color,
like a sleep
Too haunted with its dreaming to
awake.
A lone white heron stirs to sudden
flight
And all is shadow once again, and
gold
That fringes still the garment of the
night.
Now crickets break the silence that
is rolled
Away as swiftly as the twilight came;
The moon comes up, a bird with
wings of flame.

—DANIEL WHITEHEAD HICKY, in "Bright Harbor." (New York: Holt.)

Božské mateřství

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

Z E VSECH lidských pout za nejdražší a nejčistší snad opravdu může býti považováno ono, které je mezi matkou a dítětem, neboť se zdá, že ono více než vše ostatní představuje něžné příbuzenství Boha s Jeho dětmi. Láska a oddanost matky, vyslovené něžností, sympatií a porozuměním, jsou podle míry jejich duchovnosti projevem nekonečné něžnosti stvořitele, kterého Mrs. Eddy označuje v "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a Zdraví s Klíčem k Písmu, str. 16) jako "náš Otec-Matka Bůh."

V prvních dobách dějin ti, kteří ctili Boha jako Nejvyšší Bytost, připisovali Jemu takové mužské vlastnosti jako sílu, moc a schopnost. Křesťanská Věda učí, že sama nekonečnost a úplnost povahy Boha nutně zahrnují projevení, ně několika, nýbrž všech vlastností cenných a dobrých; pročež je důsledné uznati Boha jako stvořitele, Panovníka nad nebem a zemí a také Ho milovati jako toho, který je "všechen přežádostivý," jehož dobrota a moudrost jsou "nejprve čistotné, potom pokojné, mírné." Nalezáme biblické výrazy, které Ho přirovnávají k matce, která potěšuje; která je útrpná, povinnosti vždy dostávající, něžná. Mary Baker Eddy často poukazuje na Boha jako na Matku stejně jako na Otce a v "Miscellaneous Writings" (Smíšené Spisy, str. 151) praví o Bohu, že je "náš Otec a naše Matka, náš Duchovní a náš veliký Lékař;" a dodává, "On je jediný skutečný příbuzný člověka na zemi a v nebi."

I v prvních svých letech Ježíš viděl své pravé příbuzenství k Bohu a často Ho uznal jako svého božského Otce. Když mu bylo dvanáct roků, našli ho v hovoru s doktory a s učenými muži v chrámě v Jeruzalémě. V odpověd na jeho matčino udivené vyptávání odvětil něžně, "Zdaliž jste nevěděli, že v těch věcech, kteréž jsou Otce mého, musím já býti?" Po letech, kdy k splnění svého poslání uzdravoval a kázal, bylo mu řečeno, že jeho matka a bratří čekají, žádajíce s nim promluviti. Odpověděl, "Kdo jest matka má? A kdo jsou bratří moji? A vztáhna ruku svou na učedlníky své, řekl: Aj, matka má i bratří moji. Nebo kdož by koli činil vůli Otce mého nebeského, ten jest bratr můj, i sestra má, i matka má." Prostřednictvím duchovního zraku, který převýšil každé pouto lidského příbuzenství, Ježíš uznal jediného nekonečného Otce-Matku a své bratry a sestry jako ty, kteří slouží Bohu. Musíme vyrůsti nad dolinu lidského a konečného abychom viděli pravou existenci jako jednotnost božské Mysli s jejími nesčíslnými ideami neb dětmi.

Ježíš Kristus hluboce miloval a ctil Otce, vždy si byl vědom Jeho přítomnosti, neustále s Nim obcoval a miloval k Němu jako dítě s milovaným rodičem. Křesťanská Věda chrání nás, aby náš pojem o Bohu nebyl abstraktní a oddělený, avšak jako Ježíš musíme se ustavičně snažiti přivésti naše myšlení blíže do harmonie s Bohem, Myslí, musíme skutečně znáti Jeho naprostou blízkost, učiti se pokorně k Němu mluviti. Láska Boha k Jeho dětem je tuze veliká a když se k Němu stále více přibližujeme v našem myšlení, jsme si skutečně vědomí Jeho blízkosti a vidíme, že Jeho láska nás obklopuje. Můžeme si býti tak vědomí přítomnosti Boha jako samého vzduchu, který dýcháme, jako slunečního svitu, který se nás dotýká a nás hřeje. Taková je podstata ustavičné modlitby, vědomí Jeho přítomnosti spojené s pokorou, která může říci: Otec-Matka Bože, vezmi mne za ruku, veď mne, ukaž mi cestu. Kdyby se zdálo, že nám byla odejmuta lidská láska, nemusíme ztratiti stále uspokojivou útěchu nekonečné božské přítomnosti; a třeba že existence se může zdáti býti pustou a osamělou, vždy se můžeme děliti o své dary lásky se svým bližním. Protože povaha lásky Boha je neomezená, z nekonečného pramene proudí volně a štědře dostatek, aby uspokojil a úplně naplnil pohár života. Ať je lidská potřeba jakákoli, stále rostoucí zásoba přichází, když se obracíme jedině k Bohu. Takto nenáhle uvolňujeme moc lidských pout, klademe na ně menší váhu a uznáváme jako pravé příbuzenství synovství člověka s Bohem.

Lekce života učí nás stále více znáti neskutečnost všeho, co je oddělené od Boha. Učí nás, že je potřeba více neosobní, universální, vědoucí lásky; že je potřeba většího slitování nad trpícím, více porozumění pro nuzného v bídě, více lásky pro "příchozího, kterýž jest v branách tvých." Všichni máme svůj podíl na dosáhnutí vysokého cíle, který Křesťanská Věda před nás staví. Musíme se snažiti projeviti více té laskavosti a snášelivosti, které budou působiti na svět, aby viděl a skutečně věděl, že, jak Mrs. Eddy praví v Science and Health (Věda a Zdraví, str. 469, 470), "S jedním Otcem, to jest Bůh, celá rodina člověka byla by bratřími; a s jednou Myslí a ta Bůh neb dobro, bratrství člověka by se skládalo z Lásky a Pravdy a mělo by jednotnost Principu a duchovní moc, které tvoří božskou Vědu."

A "City of Beautiful Nonsense"

Imagine a Gothic city where the sun all day long pours down upon warm red roofs of every conceivable shape and height; and upon white towers, both round and square, red-capped and fortified, as many in number as the tall, grey towers of San Gimignano; and upon clear waters as blue as the lake of Zug, waters which traverse the city so bewitchingly that Venice, in all her glory, must have feared Nuremberg as her rival, and you will have—if you can add to this picture green trees of high and low stature, and, soaring over all, the still vigorous castle, once beloved of the Hohenstaufen Emperors—a vision, if a dim one, of the city which was our home for these all too short wonder-filled days.

Can you picture a city so mediæval in its richness and undecayed splendour that many times you fear, as you stand surrounded by its buildings, that they will tumble down and leave you desolate and devastated by the loss of all which had appeared so real? "or Nuremberg, indeed, is a dream city.

One of the delights which Nuremberg bestows on the senses is the fact that its beauty is far-reaching and unbroken. Its every artery and vein is full of it. You are luxuriously aware of the fact that you are not in a town which can boast of but one superb square, into which are gathered the jewels of its mediævalism, for in Nuremberg almost every part of the city holds an equal proportion of its beauty, if not of its splendour and historical interest.

But it is easier to write about the beauty of the city collectively than in detail, for if you disintegrate its accumulated glories, or for one moment allow the imagination to lose sight of its comparative heights of gables and towers and turrets, you will have no Nuremberg at all. . . . You must see its round towers, and its square towers, fantastically topped, which decorate its walls, and added to these its forest of dearly foolish heights, or you will be woefully far short in your imaginings of Nuremberg, because from many points of the landscape Nuremberg seems to the entranced pilgrim a "City of Beautiful Nonsense," while from others it looks like a forest built of stone, whose delicate tree-tops soar and strive, and in striving have been awarded crowns and mitres and triple coronets of gold and silver, studded with precious stones. . . .

Never before or after has a city had such Goliath roofs as Nuremberg. Their pitch is so high that from distances across the city you can see them thundering their ancient majesty over the smaller roofs modelled on their plan. These giant buildings, with a hundred eyes, break in upon the other roofs like the mammoth dwellings of an extinct race. — NORMA LORIMER, in "By the Waters of Germany." (London; Stanley Paul. New York: James Pott.)

Divine Motherhood

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PERHAPS the dearest and purest of all human ties may truly be considered that existing between mother and child, for, more than all else, it seems most to symbolize the tender relationship of God to His children. The love and devotion of a mother, expressed in tenderness, sympathy, and understanding, are in the measure of their spirituality a manifestation of the infinite tenderness of the creator, whom Mrs. Eddy designates in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 16) as *"our Father-Mother God."*

In earlier periods of history some who worshiped God as the Supreme Being attributed to Him such masculine qualities as strength, power, and might. Christian Science teaches that the very infinitude and completeness of God's nature necessarily include the expression, not of a few, but of all qualities worthy and good; hence it is consistent to acknowledge God as the creator, Ruler of heaven and earth, and also to love Him as the one "altogether lovely," whose goodness and wisdom are "first pure, then peaceable, gentle." We find Bible terms which liken Him to a mother who comforteth; who is compassionate, unfailing, tender. Mary Baker Eddy frequently refers to God as Mother as well as Father, and in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 151) she speaks of God as "our Father and our Mother, our Minister and the great Physician;" and adds, "He is man's only real relative on earth and in heaven."

Even during his early years Jesus beheld his true relationship to God, and frequently acknowledged Him as his divine Father. At the age of twelve he was found conversing with doctors and learned men in the temple at Jerusalem, and in answer to his mother's amazed questioning tenderly replied, "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" Years later, when in fulfillment of his mission he was healing and preaching, he was told that his mother and his brethren awaited, desiring to speak with him. He answered: "Who is my mother? and who are my brethren? And he stretched forth his hand toward his disciples, and said, Behold my mother and my brethren! For whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother." Through the spiritual vision which transcended every tie of human relationship, Jesus recognized the one infinite Father-Mother, and his brothers and sisters as they who served God. We must grow beyond the vale of the human and finite to see true existence as the unity of divine Mind with His countless ideas, or children.

Christ Jesus deeply loved and revered the Father, was ever conscious of His presence, unceasingly communed with Him, and spoke to Him as does a child to a loved parent. Christian Science protects us from having our concept of God abstract and detached, but, like Jesus, we must continuously strive to bring our thinking closer into harmony with God, Mind, to realize His absolute nearness, to learn humbly to speak to Him. The love of God for His children is very great, and as we draw ever nearer to Him in our thinking we realize His nearness and see that His love enfolds us. We can be as conscious of God's presence as of the very air we breathe, as of the sunshine that touches and warms us. Such is the essence of unceasing prayer, the consciousness of His presence combined with a humility which is able to say: Father-Mother God, take me by the hand, lead me, show me the way. Should one seem bereft of human love, one need not lose the ever satisfying comfort of the infinite divine presence; and though existence may seem barren and lone, one may always freely share his gifts of love with his fellow man. Because of the unlimited nature of God's love, there freely and generously flows from the infinite source sufficient to satisfy and fill life's cup to the full. No matter what the human need may be, an ever increasing supply comes through turning to God alone. Thus we gradually loose the hold of human ties, laying less stress on them, and recognize true relationship as man's sonship with God.

Life's lessons teach us more and more the unreality of all apart from God. They teach us the need of more impersonal, universal, understanding love; the need of more compassion for the sufferer, more understanding of the needy one in distress, more love for the "stranger that is within thy gates." We all have our part in attaining the high goal Christian Science sets before us. We must strive to express more of the charity and tolerance which will cause the world to see and realize that, as Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (pp. 469, 470), "With one Father, even God, the whole family of man would be brethren; and with one Mind and that God, or good, the brotherhood of man would consist of Love and Truth, and have unity of Principle and spiritual power which constitute divine Science."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech)

Blue and Gray

(St. Lawrence River)

St. Lawrence is in tranquil mood today;
Blue comes to its waters and flows
Into shadows of mauve and gray.
Blue as of sapphire, blue melted in
rose
Falls from the sun-warm sky.
Clouds, as lambs in a pasture way,
Troop where the hill horizon goes,
And mirrored flocks on blue-green
waters lie.

Mysterious, beautiful, St. Lawrence
calls
Gray fog to its waters and heaps
Round the ships its pallid moist
walls.
A gull in the whiteness up-circles
and sweeps
Down to a long gray wave.
Out where Laurentian shadow falls
The white whale splashes, curves,
and leaps,
And widening water-rings the gray
banks lave.

NELLIE B. MACE.

Joys of a Rhodesian Garden

My little world is very lovely this wonderful October day. . . . Overhead, the heavy bell-like jacaranda blossoms are clustered so thickly that they form a complete canopy over the still bare branches, from which little green fern-like fronds are just sprouting. The grass is carpeted with fallen blooms which, much to the bread-winner's disgust, I will not allow Mafuta to sweep away. I wear pink and mauve frocks always now, and mourn over the odius khaki shirts and shorts beloved of my offspring, who cannot be cajoled into wearing something more in keeping with the beauty of their surroundings.

Rain has fallen, and where my lawn was burned and dry, it is now softly green, while every bed and border has on a garment of surpassing loveliness. I have laid aside my tools and my gardening kit, for now that the moment of fulfillment has come, I give myself up to idleness and enjoyment. All the year I have labored and planned, failed, grieved, and labored again, and now I reap my reward.

All around me is the beauty of mauve blossoms softly falling, green grass springing, the blurred coloring of schizanthus merging in the tall larkspurs behind them, the mauve scabious, delicate and pale behind their edging of pink petunias, the rosy pink of massed clarkia, the trailing masses of ivy geranium, with tall holly-hocks standing sentinel behind, and through it all, the scent and beauty of roses.

Down the drive, more and yet more jacarandas drop their delicate blossoms, and here and there between the sober grey of what, a few months ago was the scarlet of poinsettias, pink oleanders and mauve buddleias fight for pride of place.

Round one jacaranda a purple bougainvillæa twines, its leaves vivid against the paler blossom with which it mingles. From another tree the pale-pink blossoms of a jumbabwe creeper peep out shyly, and by the house, against a background of Gloire de Dijon roses and Virginia creeper, Canterbury bells and phlox drummondii riot.

As I write, there are literally thousands of wild bees buzzing over my head, but even Rhodesian wild bees are good-tempered now, and are so busy extracting sweet nectar from sweeter flowers that they have no time to waste on the idler beneath them.—SHEILA MACDONALD, in "My African Garden." (New York: Century.)

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EDUCATIONAL

Man Greater Than His Methods

Teacher More Important Than Subject

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN A recent article in the Atlantic Monthly, concerning teaching, Claude M. Fuess said: "What is taught to a lad is not so important as who teaches it. We have been worrying too much about methods and too little about men."

There are many instances which illustrate this assertion, such as the one which happened in a small town thrown into ferment over the personnel of its high school. The building itself was new and well equipped, but the principal had become involved in a political situation which was disrupting the discipline and effectiveness of the school. Parents were outspoken in their attitudes, and pupils were taking sides.

Stuck to His Own Job

While the issues were yet undecided a new principal was engaged. He began his work by utterly ignoring the distressing political situation, and by making it plain to both pupils and parents that his work as he saw it was to run the school, and he intended to do it. He at once established a plan of discipline which was strict, but fair, and which won the pupils' coöperation.

His innovations were somewhat against the old customs of the school and town, but the reaction of the pupils to them showed such sure and steady progress that all doubts were discounted. The honor system was introduced in the study hall and a student given full charge. The chapel services were run by the students with merely teacher supervision from the back of the room. The recreation periods were entirely reorganized for the benefit of all. The students were taught to come to order quickly with poise and precision wherever they were assembled.

The school library was sadly in need of systematizing and before long it was put in efficient working order wholly through the volunteer work of the students under the suggestions of the principal. When all the old books had been catalogued and new ones added, the students took complete charge of the library and managed it so well that no teacher was necessary in there.

Respected Him

The teachers felt the inspiration of the new force at work, and exerted themselves to prove worthy of the better order, for they liked and respected the man at the head of the school. The principal added courses necessary for college entrance and put other courses on a more practical basis.

The situation ended by the people of the town dismissing their quarrels and uniting in praise and support of the man who was working with such vigor and foresight for the good of the school.

In another community which was affected adversely by an unfortunate financial crisis, a minister and his wife were teaching in the one small school. Because of inadequate funds the school was closed, and it looked as though the children would be without books or training for the remainder of the year. The minister-teacher decided that this condition must be remedied, as it would certainly endanger the children's already scant opportunities for education. His talk with those in charge of the community affairs resulted in his being allowed to open the church daily for the children. His wife and he took charge of the cleaning and heating of the building and every day the children assembled there and had their lessons.

In a crisis the various systems and methods, efficient and valuable as they have proved, may have to be abandoned by the pressure of necessity, but a true teacher has within himself those essential qualities which make school possible. "In education, what is needed most is men."

In a certain southern city the principal on going to take charge of a school was justly indignant when he found that an unsightly old voting shack had not been removed from the school grounds, although the occasion for its use was long past. All the grounds surrounding the school were in bad condition and most unattractive. He soon made such a stir in the community about the old shack that it was quickly removed. Then he interested the students in the care of the grounds, and in their spare time they graded the lawn, planted shrubs and arranged a garden. A new tennis court and a space for basket ball were added. The school began to be an asset to the city as well as a source of pride and pleasure to the students.

The principal found the courses in the school schedule very limited, and not up to the modern requirements. This matter was also arranged more efficiently.

The Most Potent Thing

The language of the pupils had deteriorated because of careless supervision and when outside the school they threw off all restraint. The principal soon led them to see that his students must conform to certain rules and that he expected them to maintain a decent attitude and finer spirit wherever they happened to be. He used various methods of persuasion to accomplish his results, but most potent in the renewed life of the school was the influence of his own fine and forceful example.

"I can't remember much that 'Old Man Morris' taught," said a man one day, with a reminiscent smile, "but we boys worked harder for him than for any other teacher. I may not remember what he said, but I remember what he was. I think he, himself, was the best lesson he ever gave us."

LYDIA LION ROBERTS.

Indian Education Steps Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mount Pleasant, Mich.

CAN Indian youth better be taught the duties of citizenship through the elective type of student government? Mr. Frank Christy, superintendent of the United States Indian school here, believes so. As new head of the institution he has substituted this type of government for the military, or appointive type. Instead of being made inferiority conscious, the young Indians will receive practical demonstrations of the fact that they are to be actual participants in their own government, with the same duties and rights as the white man.

Mr. Christy took charge of the school here in August. Almost immediately he announced a change in the type of school government, which would be a radical departure from the accepted Indian school methods.

"The underlying fallacy involved in the military type of student government, so long prevalent in Indian schools," said Mr. Christy, "is daily becoming more and more apparent. Student government can never become real and effective until the elective method is substituted for the appointive one. Democratic government originates in and with the governed, not otherwise.

Matter of Directed Growth

"The Mount Pleasant school will introduce this type during the school year 1932-1933. We trust that this year's experiment will prove the superior merits of this form and make its general application in the future, both desirable and feasible.

"We must all along remember that successful student government is a most practical form of education and it is a matter of directed growth, not compulsion. It may take a few years to show a large measure of satisfying progress, but the general educational objective is so eminently worth while that our best concerted efforts should be cheerfully enlisted. Our school is fortunately situated within a few hours' drive of a city whose eminent success in this field of endeavor is of even more than state-wide recognition.

"The experimental stage is passed and the community at large recognizes student government as one of the most powerful agencies for genuine social education.

"Later on, we expect to have students act as mayor, council, court, jury, judge, attorneys, peace officers and so learn by actual experience what they will be expected to do in adult life. Ours is a business of at least beginning the process of adjustment that leads young life to adopt wholesome and sane principles of living and as years go on enables that life to become a worthy participant in the world's work."

The Mount Pleasant school has an enrollment of about 375 Indian boys and girls. These pupils come mainly from northern Michigan, though a few are brought from Wisconsin. With one exception, it is said to be the most easterly of government Indian schools, and is one of the few non-agency schools. Most of its students have been reared in constant contact with civilization.

School work covers all grades from the second to twelfth, and ages range from eight to twenty. Academic subjects are taught and boys are given manual training and girls training in domestic science.

The institution has a teaching and administrative force of about 40, including some adult Indians.

Jews and Arabs at School in Holy Land

By FANNIE FERN ANDREWS

A summary of the account of the educational systems in Palestine given by the author in "The Holy Land Under Mandate."

EDUCATION in Palestine can conveniently be divided into two systems, that of the Jewish and the Arab population, respectively, since the two have developed along totally different lines. That of the Jews is largely in the hands of the education department of the Zionist Executive, which undertook the task of organizing a uniform system of Hebrew education, which would be available for all Jewish children in Palestine, and which aimed at establishing a new Hebrew culture, uniting the old heritage of the East with the scientific achievements of the West.

Of the 307 Jewish schools at present in Palestine, at least 207, with an attendance of over 28,000 pupils, are managed by the Zionist department of education. Hebrew is the language of instruction. Compulsory school attendance for Jews was established without any pressure from the state and boys and girls receive equal attention, about 53 per cent of the pupils in the Zionist executive's schools being girls.

Even in Small Villages

Even in the smallest villages elementary schools are established; kindergartens are a prominent feature, much attention being given to the physical well-being of the young pupils. Meals are supplied in nearly all of them and modern methods introduced. There are seven professional and technical schools. These include the agricultural training school for boys at Mikveh Israel, another for girls at Nahalal, the handicrafts school of the Alliance Israélite at Jerusalem, and the school of Arts and Crafts (Bezalel) at Jerusalem. There are also institutes for the teaching of music and commercial subjects. At the summit of the system is the Hebrew University, the foundation stone of which was laid in 1924; it has arts and science faculties, and devotes a good deal of time to research work.

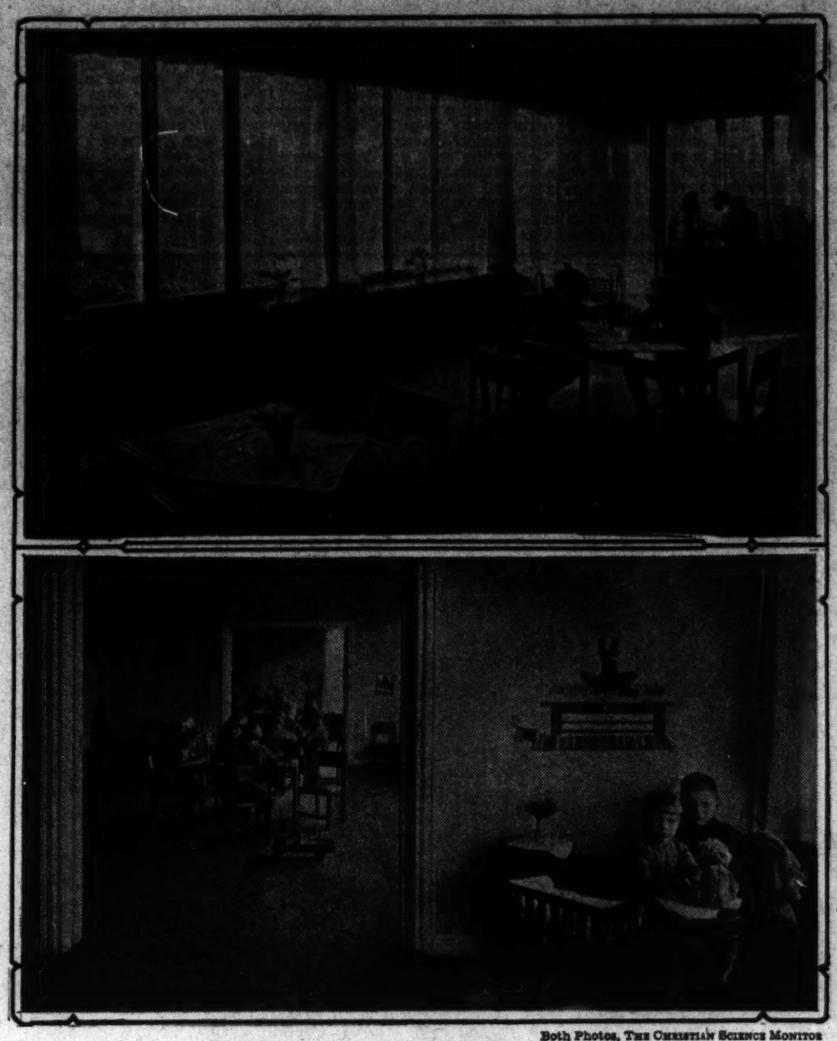
Arab education has had quite a different history. Under the Ottoman Government the educational system was of a very elementary nature and Christian education was conducted entirely by private religious bodies or individuals. The Arabs were not allowed to use their own language in schools, Turkish being the only official tongue. Consequently hardly anyone was acquainted to any extent with the history or literature of the Arabic language. During the war an attempt was made to introduce a better type of school, but it was not until the British occupation that the work of educational reconstruction was really begun. Schools which had previously existed were reopened and new ones established, and since these government schools were nearly all attended by Arabs, Arabic became the medium of instruction.

A much more adequate system of education was planned and carried out. In 1919 the Military Administration voted 53,000 Egyptian pounds for the education budget. During this year 52 village grants-in-aid schools were opened, as well as new schools in nearly all the towns. The following year the newly appointed Director of Education under the Civil Administration, which was set up on July 1, 1920, drew up a program for the opening of 75 new schools per year for four years, which would, it was thought, give every child in Palestine an opportunity of attending school. Arrangements were also made for peripatetic teachers to visit the Bedouin tribes in outlying districts, and provisions were made for better qualified teachers. It was about this time, too, that courses of secondary education were instituted. Among a section of the Moslem population there was a certain prejudice against the education of women, but in the larger centers there is now an increasing demand for girls' schools and especially for instruction in sanitation and domestic science. In 1924-25 a revised elementary school syllabus was put into operation, providing in the larger centers for an eight-year course, the first two years of which were to be spent in kindergarten classes. Among the subjects taught figure the following: Arabic language, arithmetic, geometry, history, geography, nature study, hygiene, elementary science, English language, drawing, handwork, religion both Moslem and Christian and physical training.

Need for Teachers

Government education in Palestine is not confined to elementary instruction, provision being made for secondary classes in boys' schools in most of the towns. There is at present no Government day school providing a secondary education for girls. The Women's Elementary Training College, and the Government Arab College, formerly the Men's Training College, train teachers for work in the schools, but the supply of available teachers is not equal to the demand, and untrained elementary teachers still have to be appointed temporarily to fill emergency vacancies. Special attention is given to technical and agricultural education, but here again lack of competent instructors has seriously handicapped the work.

In recent years an interesting line of development has taken place in the matter of educational conferences which now play an important rôle.



Both Photos, The Christian Science Monitor

PLAY SPACE ALMOST AS ROOMY INDOORS AS IT USUALLY IS OUTSIDE

This day nursery is an educational feature of a coöperative apartment house in Stockholm, Swed. Because the tenants own the building, this service is a part of the privileges. Families with children are not barred in these houses. The general idea of the nursery is similar to those in the Michigan Boulevard Garden Apartment in Chicago, where, even on a rainy day, there seems to be sunshine.

Early Social Science

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

THE social science course, as given in the Pasadena High School, has recently been reorganized, and problems relating to vocational opportunities have been introduced in connection with the study of each major type of activity.

In this course emphasis is placed on the meaning and importance of group life to the individual, with the object of helping the student to become better oriented in our present-day civilization. The student is encouraged to familiarize himself with the numerous vocational opportunities within each social group, and to study these opportunities in relation to the activities and purposes of the group, rather than by themselves.

Problems specifically emphasizing analysis of self in relation to the demands of various types work are introduced, and interest in self-analysis is aroused as each occupation is studied, thus laying a foundation for individual study and vocational planning.

Following the social science course the student prepares a term report which is supposed to reflect his understanding, gleaned from the course, of present social and economic conditions, and of the opportunities for worth-while service and self-development. He is also expected to gather information about the occupation he is planning to enter, the general educational requirements, technical or profesional training required, time needed for preparation, and the probable cost of preparation.

Some thought is also given to the probable and possible income after getting established in the work. The relation between supply and demand at present, and the future possibilities as to the relation between supply and demand in the field. And he must know, of course, the methods of entering the occupation, and the entrance age.

The purpose and function of the work chosen in relation to the social order must be understood. The student is also asked to consider and state the value he attaches to such life goals as wealth, prestige, service and self-development, and to arrange and number them in the order of their importance to him. He is then asked to consider the probability of being able to maintain this evaluation of life goals in his chosen vocation.

In considering the advantages and disadvantages in his chosen field the student is asked to enumerate the possibilities for continued interest, growth and self-development, and the condition which might tend to hamper growth and self-improvement.

Consideration is also given to avocational possibilities, and the student is asked to state his choice giving his reasons for the same.

Students are thus encouraged at least to think about a plan or program of preparation for life work. While the plan may be only tentative it gives the student some idea of how to steer his course on the economic sea.

Boys Take Up Architecture

Become Alert to Essentials of Good Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bishop's Stortford

CAN architecture as a hobby be introduced into an English public school? A love of building is inherent in the human being. It is not difficult, therefore, to rekindle its latent flame. Yet, there are pitfalls and the introductory work which must of necessity precede much in the practical line is of paramount importance.

Before dealing with historical facts and even the salient features of any styles, we come, by dint of examining and discussing pictures of various buildings from an Eskimo's igloo to a modern Viennese flat, to some idea of what are the essentials of a good building. We find that it should first of all be fitted for its purpose. We show how great and not merely expensive buildings were adapted to their functions; the Pyramids as time-defying tombs, the Parthenon as an open-air temple, St. Paul's Cathedral as the home of a worship centering round the pulpit as opposed to the liturgical service of the great Gothic cathedrals like Canterbury, York, Amiens or Chartres.

This point reached we emphasize the importance of building material and, turning to the little collection of building stones we have made, we discuss their characteristics. How and where they have been used, how they stand up to weather, the effect of these characteristics on the buildings—the severe churches in Cornish granite and hard Yorkshire sandstone—the contrasting effects to be obtained with Purbeck marble used in conjunction with other stone, as at Salisbury Cathedral—the lovely qualities of tone taken on by Portland stone in the process of aging seen in many London buildings from the time of Inigo Jones and Wren downward (in connection with this we have visited the London churches). The boys begin to realize that just as local materials harmonize naturally with their native environment, exported or artificially manufactured materials must be used with great discretion.

We now show on the screen pictures of buildings which fulfill our requirements of fitness for their function and suitability of material. We compare these, say, with ones of the Pitti Palace at Florence, Le Petit Trianon at Versailles, St. Sophia at Constantinople, Le Palais des Papes at Avignon, Nôtre Dame at Paris, Lincoln Cathedral, some of the nobler skyscrapers and modern flat-settlements in Germany. The boys recognize that these have something else in addition; we decide that these buildings are fitted for their function, of noble and suitable material and a good shape. They satisfy the intelligence and they satisfy the eye.

The interest of most boys is roused by giving them something definite to do and in connection even with the fundamentals a certain amount of simple drawing can be done illustrating the elements of construction. From this we pass on to the history of building in England, tracing its development, as far as possible, in examples at hand. In Epping Forest is a fine Saxon nave in the church at Greenstead. The nave walls are made up of split tree trunks of English oak. A little further away at Cambridge is the beautiful Saxon tower of St. Benet's. Of Norman architecture there are innumerable specimens—the abbeys of St. Albans and Waltham and many parish churches within cycling distance. Thither the boys take their cameras or their sketching blocks, gradually building up in this way the society's permanent collection of photographs and drawings. Different members are allotted different villages in this district (which touches three counties to "work-up" from the historical and architectural point of view and for this purpose they are provided with a printed sheet containing blank spaces underneath various headings which they fill up to the best of their ability. This is the kind of thing I mean:

Church—Ickleton.
County—Cambridge.
Date of Earliest Part—Pre-conquest monolith pillars (probably Roman).
Building Material Used—Flint-Barnack rag.
Spire or Tower—Broach type-lead spire on old Norman tower

—and so on, dealing with the various parts of the church. At the bottom of the sheet is a reminder of other things to be noted in a village. Thus:

VILLAGE

Note—Vicarage; stocks; inns; bridge; river or stream; old houses; tythe barn; village cross; manor house; moat; family names connected with house and church; ruins or sites of early abbey; on Roman road;

The boys enjoy this detective work and some become quite expert. We are hoping as time goes on to embody their researches in a local guide of our own. In the meantime some of their articles on neighboring villages, illustrated by their own photographs, appear in the school magazine.

W. J. S.

Best School Band a Community Affair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hobart, Ind.

IN THE little town of Hobart, Ind., is a school band that has won wide recognition. Hobart's population is 5787. Until 1928 the town boasted no more musical talent than hundreds of similar small towns.

Today, the Hobart school band has climbed to the point where it has won first place in the last two national contests for high school bands. It also won first place in the last three Indiana state contests which automatically disqualified it for the contest of 1932. In addition, eight individual members of the Hobart organization were awarded first place in the national contests held in Tulsa, Okla.

In explainning this sudden renaissance of music in this small town, Professor William Revelli, director of the band said: "Music always flourishes where there are enthusiastic patrons of the art. When a whole town assumes the rôle of patron of a school band—an incalculable influence is exerted on the musical organization."

Almost every man and woman in Hobart has become a patron of the school band, according to Director Revelli. Grocers, bankers, doctors, lawyers, club women, clerks and the ordinary workingman have contributed not only financially, but by their enthusiastic moral support to the musical organization.

In 1929 when the Hobart band won the state contest, 100 automobiles, filled with Hobart townsmen drove a distance of 20 miles to meet the returning and victorious band. Subsequently a campaign to finance the trip to the national contest at Denver was inaugurated. By the end of three weeks, this small town had raised $3500 to defray the expenses of the trip to Denver.

These are but a few of many similar instances of the community spirit which the school band has aroused in Hobart.

In addition, a unique organization, The Band Mother's Club was formed several years ago with the sole purpose of fostering the band, financially and morally. Likewise, the Hobart Woman's Club, a literary organization, the Lion's Club and other civic organizations contribute financial aid to the band at regular intervals.

At the annual spring concert which the Hobart band presents, these civic organizations attend in a body.

"This community spirit which our band has developed has become retroactive" Professor Revelli, points out. "In that, it has aroused in the members of the band a deep sense of responsibility on their part to the citizens of Hobart."

Tangible results of this responsibility on the part of the band may be seen in the character development during the last four years, according to Professor Revelli. An increased understanding of social value has come to the members of the band through travel to the various national and state contests, made directly possible by the community support. The worthy use of leisure time, in practice and in the numerous musical activities which the band presents and which the community sponsors, has also been an influence for good both for the band and the community. Finally, according to the director, the love for the best in music which the band has inspired in the citizens of Hobart has been a cultural influence in the community.

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WOMAN DRYS PUT WELFARE AHEAD OF BEER INCOME

Exhibit Food and Clothes in Contrast to Wets' Four Cocktails

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Reversing testimony given by brewers' agents last week, that prosperity will return with the legalization of beer, a large number of women championing the dry cause, told the House Ways and Means Committee that the return of 2.75 per cent beer will mean more suffering for business, increase of unemployment and deprivation for many.

Led by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, chairman of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, the women presented striking testimony as to the detrimental effect on legitimate industries which the re-establishment of the "parasitic" brewing industry would have. The $200,000,000 in revenue which the brewers promise to pay, they pointed out, would be at the expense of women and children.

Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, president of the New York Woman's Christian Temperance Union, exhibited to the committee a suit case full of articles that beer would take from families whose incomes were so balanced between drink and necessities that they cannot have both. The exhibits she held up for the committee to see included a bottle of milk, a pair of baby's shoes, a loaf of bread and a Christmas wreath. Mrs. Colvin contrasted her exhibit with the four cocktails which one of the wet witnesses presented to the committee last week to illustrate his arguments.

"In order that the Federal Government should collect $200,000,000 the American people would have to pay the brewers at the same time $800,000,000," Mrs. Colvin declared. "These millions of dollars would be subtracted from expenditures for legitimate commodities and all kinds of business would suffer," she added.

Miss Margaret Hamilton, member of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, citing industries which would suffer with the return of beer, pointed out that the ice cream industry increased its number of employees 95 per cent, with an increase in output of 281 per cent, in 1920, when the brewing industry was declared illegal. The soft drink industry employed 114 per cent more wage earners and produced 307 per cent more in the value of its products.

The women held that 2.75 per cent beer by weight is intoxicating. This part of the argument was presented by Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, president of the District Federation of Women's Clubs, and widow of the well-known food and drug expert. Reading from Dr. Wiley's writings, she told the committee that alcohol even in very small quantities produces a distinctly toxin effect.

Concluding the testimony of her group, Mrs. Peabody asked the members of the committee to "listen to a mandate from mothers instead of from brewers and their supporters, wet politicians and self-interested capitalists." Other members of her group were Mrs. William L. Darby of Washington; Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, president of the National Woman's Democratic Law Enforcement League; Miss Vida Milholland of New York; Mrs. F. I. Johnson of Delaware, Ohio, and Mrs. Eugene Levering of Baltimore, Md.

The wet effort to force through a repeal amendment, barely defeated in the House on the opening day of the session, shifted to the Senate today. The Judiciary Committee named a special subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Senator John J. Blaine (R.) of Wisconsin, with Senators William E. Borah (R.) of Utah, Felix Hebert (R.) of Rhode Island, Thomas J. Walsh (D.) of Montana, and Clarence C. Dill (D.) of Washington, to take up various liquor bills.

Judge Says Congress Cannot Free Filipinos

(Continued from Page 1)

remaining in the trial courts, Judge Johnson explained.

"The people of the Philippine Islands, numbering about 13,000,000," he said, "control their own affairs as independently as the people of many of our states, with practically no interference from the American Government. The move for independence or separation is simply nothing less than the aspiration that comes to every nation that feels itself capable of taking care of its own affairs.

"Many Filipinos, however, are opposed to the move for independence. I hope that the people of the Islands will be patient for a few more years before insisting on separation. The situation in the Orient where nations are clamoring for more territory to supply demands for overpopulation should induce the Filipino people to study the present and future situation with great care before taking a final step."

Judge Johnson declares that the instructions of President McKinley to Gov. William H. Taft when the latter was sent to the Philippines have been conscientiously carried out. These were that the people should not be exploited; that they should be trained for self-government; and that their customs and traditions should be changed as little as possible, consistent with the advancement of civilization.

Would Continue Influence

There were no public schools at that time; today about 2,000,000 Filipino boys and girls are enrolled in the schools, with about 27,000 young Filipino men and women serving as teachers. Continuation of the American influence is desirable, he stated.

The Filipino people were described by Judge Johnson as being capable and kind. He recalled that when he was sent to organize the courts he was obliged to travel on horseback, riding a distance of more than 140 miles on some trips. At that time the insurrection was still in progress, but he was treated with great hospitality, the people seeming to rejoice that American judges had come to preside over their courts. In his 31 years' service in the Supreme Court, of which he has been Chief Justice, Judge Johnson has never missed a single session.

While believing that independence, if it is possible to grant it, should be delayed for some years, Judge Johnson declared that immediate Philippine independence would please certain groups of agriculturists and laborers in the United States and for that reason the Filipinos are likely to have their independence thrust upon them prematurely. Congressmen are apt to vote to please their constituents, he stated, without considering the welfare of the Philippine Islands.

Those Americans who favor independence so that this country can raise tariffs against imports from the Philippines fail to take into account a growing export trade with the Islands and the fact that in the case of independence, the Filipinos can retaliate by putting up their own tariff walls, he pointed out.

The Philippine Islands as a unit in national defense was stressed by Judge Johnson. The United States has spent approximately $50,000,000 alone in fortifying Manila Bay.

WORLD AFFAIRS GROUP TAKES UP ORIENTAL ISSUE

Manchuria and Lytton Report Hold Interest of Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Dec. 13—That current events hold the attention of thinking people, even on occasions where the consideration of international problems of an abstract type is expected, is shown in the interest displayed by delegates to the Institute of World Affairs in the Manchurian situation and other Oriental affairs.

Scheduled only for discussion in a round table, the affairs of which purposely are withheld from publicity, the Lytton report and Manchurian tangle are most popular at the institute here. Of the 10 discussion groups, this subject drew more than half the delegates.

Another phase of the Oriental situation was vigorously discussed at a general conference yesterday by Mr. Samuel J. Hume, executive secretary, California Council of Oriental Relations. He advanced a plea that Japanese and Chinese immigration to the United States be placed on a quota basis and that the exclusion act be done away with immediately.

"No true feeling of good will or mutual confidence can be established until this situation is rectified," he asserted. Under the quota system, he said, approximately 185 Japanese and 105 Chinese per annum would enter the United States. This would be, in effect, rigid exclusion.

The aim of the institute to educate youth to international thinking was forwarded by the organization in the present session of a special department for students from colleges and universities of the Pacific slope.

More than 30 were registered at the opening of the institute, with Dr. Allen C. Blaisdell, director of International House of the University of California, as leader. Although allowed to attend regular sessions, special round tables for the students are conducted in addition. Not only Americans, but Japanese and Chinese students, are present.

Grange Seeks Only Equal Opportunity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 13—Massachusetts agriculture is not seeking special favors or privileges, but will continue to insist on an equal opportunity to carry on unhampered by unnecessary restrictions, Harry N. Jenks, state master, declared in his address at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Grange here today. "If this be made possible," he added, "we shall be able to work back to solid ground. Such a program will require a united front. It calls for statesmanship, not partisanship."

Reference was made by the state master to increased membership attendance in the last year and remarkable growth of the educational aid fund. The first year's progress in setting up a juvenile department of the state body has exceeded expectations, he said. He urged every Pomona and subordinate Grange to consider setting up such a unit.

The report of the secretary, Mr. Ernest H. Gilbert, showed that Granges in the rural sections, with few exceptions, have made a gain or have met with only a small loss, but many of the urban Granges have shown a marked decrease in membership in the last year. Pomona Granges have a total of 20,957 members, a net loss of 1008 for the year, and Subordinate Granges have 45,824, a net loss of 1458.

BANKS GET CODE FOR LEGAL AFFAIRS

A code for the conduct of trust business in its legal aspects has been drawn up and ratified by conferences, initiated by the Corporate Fiduciaries Association of Boston. It has been sent to all banks in the State with suggestion that they adopt its "spirit" as well as its "letter." Its objective is to effect increased accord between banks and the bar.

The code of rules distinguishes between proper banking activity and legal practice. It provides for a committee of six to consider complaints and questions from bar members, bankers or other interested parties. In evolving the code, the association conferred with committees representing the Massachusetts Trust Company Association, the Massachusetts National Bank Association and the Bar Association of the city of Boston.

MELROSE TRIES OUT VOTING MACHINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELROSE, Mass., Dec. 13—Voting machines, similar to those used in New York City, are being employed in Ward 4 today in the city elections as an experiment to hasten tabulation of votes, which in the presidential election took 12 hours. This marks the first time such machines have been operated in this State in a municipal election.

With these instruments, the use of which was authorized by the State Ballot Law Commission, it is expected that tabulation of votes will require less than an hour. Four machines have been installed in the aldermanic chamber, City Hall. If the experiment is successful, it is expected that moves will be made to have machines installed in all precincts in the city.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Ethel Macdonald, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Mrs. Helen F. Morris, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. H. M. Snyder, Lowell, Mass.
J. Latimer Davis, Des Moines, Iowa.
Homer A. Lamey, Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. Julia E. Hodsdon, Portland, Maine.
Mrs. Carolyn W. Yeaton, Bar Harbor, Maine.

A Revolt Against Cheapness

Radio Manufacturers Find Cheap Sets Poor Business for Both Maker and Consumer

* * *

A "REVOLT against cheapness" appears to have spread into the radio manufacturing world, making higher prices and better quality radio sets the theme of the manufacturers. In the stage when sets have reached a minimum of size, price and quality, and when many manufacturers evidently depend upon the replacement of parts for their profit, instead of the profit from the original sale of the radio set, it is felt by several manufacturers that an "about face" is needed. This trend certainly denotes a turn for the better in the set-manufacturing business.

That the revolt really has begun is shown by the rapidly falling sales in midget sets. One manufacturer has discontinued making these sets. Another manufacturer has raised his prices and brought up the quality of his line. Still another manufacturer whose cabinet design and chassis was admittedly superior in the trade, fell away from grace when he cheapened the quality of his sets. This last manufacturer's quality stressing advertisements recently released to the public and the trade announce his return to his former high level.

* * *

The midget set sale had reached such proportions that many manufacturers were forced to drop their well established lines and go into production of midget sets in order to satsify the clamor of their dealers who were being undersold by competitors who were making midget sets. The pendulum swung so far in the direction of cheapness that this obsession for low prices seemed to have warped the judgment of the manufacturer, distributor, dealer and consuming public alike.

The owner of a small set may well point out that his set will drag in the elusive distant station with as good quality as its larger brothers. A great many will say that but for these low prices they might never have owned a radio set. But the owner of a small set becomes imbued with the ambition to own a better looking and larger set.

* * *

"Listen to that bass" or "listen to those highs" is the end of a good many arguments about the tone quality of a particular set. But do many listeners actually hear "those highs" and "lows"? True reproduction in music depends upon hearing "all" of the music starting with the very "fundamental" or root note, and including all the accompanying "harmonics," or those higher, finer notes above the main pitch which give music its character. Thus, it is seen that while "A" sounded on the piano has the same number of vibrations as "A" sounded by the trumpet, each instrument is recognized by the difference in the number of its harmonics or "overtones." Harmonics range in frequencies from 5000 to 10,000 cycles a second, and higher. The networks' upper limit is 8000 cycles a second at present. Tests show that midget sets are remarkably deficient in the lower registers. How then can any small set owner claim that his reception is the "best ever" when it is revealed that he isn't getting "all" of the music?

* * *

Consider holding a tuning fork to the ears compared with placing it on the table. In the first instance the fork is heard faintly. It gives out its tone pitch when placed on a table. Musical energy must, therefore, be "anchored." The amount of sounding board, "grill," or "anchor" in a midget set is not to be compared with the sounding board area in a larger set. Why, then, claim fidelity on a midget, when, as radio set manufacturers put it, "the greater the 'baffle' (sounding board) the greater the response."

In the recession from the argument of the purchaser that this is an era of low prices, that one must adjust his business to the new conditions, that the times demand better values for less money, will come radio merchandise which is good value and which the ultimate user is bound to take pride in possessing. A return to higher prices in radio sets will enable manufacturers to lend credit assistance to their dealers and to pay a good wage to their factory help. Stabilization in the radio business ought to eliminate those radio "bargains" which will not be wanted if one accepts the definition that a "bargain is something which is so little worth its original price that it must be sold for what it is worth." A. D. H.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 Lee Sims' Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:15 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Musical Dreams.
7:30 Massachusetts State Grange Program.
7:45 NBC, Antobal's Cubans.
8:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
8:15 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Musical Memories; Edgar Guest; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 "Hum and Strum"; vocal duo.
9:45 "Queen of the Air" contest.
10:00 Westinghouse Revue: soloists; orchestra.
10:30 News; dance music.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—NBC, Cab Calloway's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—RKO Bostonians.
5:15 NBC, "Melodic Thoughts."
5:30 Principato Hawaiians.
5:45 NBC, "Sketetary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Winship Wanderers.
7:00 Studio soloists.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Carson Robison's Pioneers.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; Fire Chief Band.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; dramatization; orchestra.
11:00 Forecast, E. B. Rideout; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 The Novelty Four.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Trumpet."
6:30 White's Big Brother Program.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2432."
7:30 CBS, Ben Selvin's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra, Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice"; sketch.
8:30 Lew Conrad's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Arthur Tracy; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness."
9:30 CBS, "California Melodies."
10:00 CBS, Five Star Theater; Feodor Chaliapin; symphony orchestra.
10:30 "Garnetville"; sketch.
10:45 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15-1:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Dance music.
5:15 "Hill Billy Georgs."
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "This Is Your Program."
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, "What Congress Did Today," Edwin C. Hill.
6:30 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Piano Pictures," duo.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Walk-a-thon, from Somerville.
8:30 CBS, Madison Singers.
8:45 CBS, George Gershwin's "An American in Paris" suite.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 Serial mystery story.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 Le Paradis Band.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, William O'Neal; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; John Corigliano, violinist.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 p. m.—Pianist; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Recorded music.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloist; speaker.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloist.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio recital.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Eastman School Concert.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Edison Friendly Chat.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio announcements; news.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Studio and NBC music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00-12:00 noon—CBS musical programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00-4:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00-11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS musical program.
3:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Studio announcements; news.
3:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

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LEADERS SHOW TENDENCY TO GO DOWNWARD

Stock Market Sells Off and General Losses Are Recorded

NEW YORK, Dec. 13 (AP)—The stock market continued to back and fill listlessly today with prices developing a somewhat heavy undertone.

Professional traders seemed somewhat discouraged by the lack of response to recent bullish efforts, but brokerage opinion remained guardedly cheerful.

Stocks steadied slightly above their earlier low points in the late trading. Losses ranged from minor fractions to a point or so in the more active shares. Air reduction was an exception, gaining 1 point. Pennsylvania was fractionally higher. The motor shares were steady.

Declines of about a point occurred in American Telephone, Westinghouse Electric, Case, United Aircraft, Allied Chemical and Santa Fe.

Late trading tone was quiet and steady. Sales approximated 700,000 shares.

Watchful Waiting

Wall Street again adopted a watchful waiting attitude, hoping for some break in the news which would provide market impetus. It was pointed out that with business under year-end influences, nothing particularly stimulating from business barometers was to be expected until January, although a less than seasonal decline in freight car loadings might be accepted as distinctly favorable. The latest week reported, reflecting the pickup after the Thanksgiving week, showed a somewhat wider divergence from last year than some of the preceding weeks.

The efforts of the railroads to induce their organized workers to accept a continuation of the 10 per cent wage reduction which expires Feb. 1 attracted considerable interest. The workers are seeking shorter hours to spread the work, and in this connection, the Interstate Commerce Commission reported that a 6-hour day would have no material effect upon service, but would increase operating expenses.

Bonds Are Irregular

The bond market moved somewhat uncertainly today, diverse influences motivating price fluctuations in most categories.

While the war debt atmosphere apparently was clarified to such an extent that payments by the two leading European debtors were generally taken for granted, the domestic economic picture continued to present a rather spotty appearance.

In line with the recent activity of long-term Government loans, financial interests pointed out that the Treasury's short-term indebtedness is now up to $5,858,000,000, of which $642,000,000 is in bills and the remainder in notes and certificates. In some quarters it was thought that this huge total must sooner or later be chopped down, presumably by long-term bond issues. At the present moment, however, most bankers believe that the financial and budgetary situation would not warrant a refunding operation.

Some hope for an agreement on wages between union officials and railway managements meeting in Chicago was seen in the firmness of a number of carrier liens. Moderate gains were recorded by some loans of Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, Erie, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Erie, Pennsylvania and Southern Pacific. Nickel Plate 6 per cent certificates added to their gains of yesterday. The utilities and industrials were quiet.

United States Government bonds were steady. Treasury 3¾s and 3⅜s of 1940-43 advanced fractionally to a new year's high. The 3s and 3¼s were slightly easier.

Foreign obligations were moderately firm. The Germans and Japanese were up and Italian 7s duplicated their 1932 top. British 5½s and French 7½s were a shade lower at one time.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

INTERNATIONAL-GREAT NORTHERN

	1932	1931
October def af chgs	$16,966	$38,522
10 months def af chgs	1,169,479	*907,575

*Surplus.

RUTLAND RAILROAD

	1932	1931
October surp af chgs.	$6,070	$5,107
10 months def af chgs	4,852	43,750

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS

	1932	1931
October def af chgs.	$130,523	$301,187
10 months	2,915,253	2,967,342

NICKEL PLATE FINANCING

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company announced that revised arrangements have been made whereby the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, with the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, will make available the cash sum of $5,600,000 and the company will deposit with the Guaranty Trust Company as depositary the amount necessary to cover interest on the $250 on each of its three-year 6 per cent gold notes at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from Oct. 1, 1932, to Dec. 12, 1932.

JOBBERS REDUCE STEEL SHEETS

CHICAGO, Dec. 13—To bring steel sheet prices more in line with mill levels, iron and steel jobbers in this district reduced steel sheets $2 to $9 a ton in town and reduced galvanized sheets $12 a ton out of town. Reductions in town are: Black sheets $3 a ton; blue annealed sheets over 48 inches wide $6 a ton; galvanized sheets $7 a ton; blue annealed sheets 48 inches wide and under $9 a ton.

WARNER ELECTION UNSETTLED

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 13 (AP)—The battle over the election of five directors and control of Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., continued today. The annual meeting, which began yesterday morning and recessed late last night, took another recess until this afternoon after it was announced at today's session that the count of proxies had not been completed.

COPPER PRICES DECLINE

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—(AP)—European copper prices were again reduced today, going to 4.85 cents a pound, a reduction of five points from Monday. The domestic quotation held at 5 cents.

CRUDE RUBBER STOCKS DECLINE

LONDON, Dec. 13—Stocks of crude rubber here on Dec. 10 totaled 39,381 tons, a decrease of 856 tons from the preceding week. Stocks at Liverpool were 55,311 tons, a decrease of 483 tons.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 13 (AP)—Quotes for money today were 7@1¼. DeBeers 5 and Rand Mines 1¼. Money was ½ and discount rates—short bills 1 7-8@2 and three-month bills ¾@1 per cent.

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Dec. 13	Dec. 12
8¼	1¾		Adams Express	300	2	2	2		
2¼	¼		Advance Rumely	200	¾	¾	¾		
4	¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	300	1	1	1		
63½	30½	.20	Air Reduction	2400	60	58½	60		
10¾	3¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1400	7	6¾	7		
8¾	¾		Alleghany Corp	1100	1⅛	1	1		
8	¾		Allegh pf ww xxx	400	2½	2½	2½		
4	¾		Alleghany pf xw	200	2½	2½	2½		
83¼	42½	.60	Allied Chem	3100	60¼	59	59¼		
15⅝	4		Allis Chalmers	100	7¾	7⅛	7⅛		
22⅝	12	.2	Amerada	400	21	21	21		
15¼	3½		Am Ag Ch Del	400	8½	8½	8½		
22⅛	5		Am Bank Note	400	12¾	12	12¼		
17⅞	8½	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	13¼	12	12¼	12	
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	100	89½	89½	89½		
72⅛	29½	.40	Am Cap	13100	54⅜	53¼	53⅜	54½	
17	3¾		Am Cit & P Pfry	100	6¾	6¾	6¾		
50	16		Am Car & F pf	400	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝		
37⅝	18	.31	Am Chicle	100	37½	37½	37½		
15	3		Am & For Pow	2100	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾	
33	3⅜		Am & For Pow 6	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜		
38½	5		Am & For Pow 7	1100	11¾	11⅜	11⅜		
31¼	2¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	1300	8¾	8½	8½	9	
6½	1	.1	Am Hawaiian	400	3	3	3		
1	⅛		Am Hide & L	100	1	1	1		
5⅛	1½	.1	Am Ice	700	5½	5	5⅛	5⅛	
12	2½		Am International	1400	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7¾	
15⅛	3⅜		Am Locomotive	400	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅞	
32	6½		Am Metal 6%	10	17	16¾	16¾		
17¼	3		Am Power & Lt	3600	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾	
84	18½	.6	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	25½	24	24	26¾	
12¼	3½		Am P&L pf A	400	21	20¾	20¾	21	
18½	3		Am Radiator	4400	7¼	6⅞	7	7⅛	
29¾	13½	.3	Am Rolling Mill	3400	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅞	
3¾	¾		Am Safety Razor	100	23	23	23		
27¼	5½		Am Smelt & Ref	1100	13½	13	13¼	13⅜	
85	22		Am Smelt & R pf	100	43¼	43¼	43¼	43	
39½	13	.2	Am Steel Fdries	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜	
137⅜	70¼	.9	Am Sugar Ref	400	23½	23¼	23¼	23	
35	4		Am Tel & Tel	15100	106½	105½	105⅝	107¼	
34½	11	.1	Am Type Fndrs	100	8¾	8½	8½	8½	
31	11	.2	Am Wat W&E	200	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅝	
10	1¾		Am WW&E st	100	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜		
39½	15½		Am Woolen	100	4½	4½	4½	4½	
2¼	¼		Am Woolen pf	200	23	22¾	22¾		
6½	1¾		Am Writ Pap ct	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅜	
19⅜	3		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3	3	3	3	
14½	3		Anaconda Cop	4100	7½	7¼	7⅜	8	
17½	5¼	.60	Anaconda Wire	400	4½	4½	4½		
15½	7	1	Anchor Cap	400	11⅛	10½	10⅝	11⅛	
100¼	85	7	Archer Daniels	100	10½	10¼	10½	10¼	
81	24	7	Archer Dan pf	20	95	95	95		
2¾	⅝	7	Armour Del pf	400	38¾	38⅜	38⅜		
4	⅝		Armour Ill A	200	1¾	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2	⅜		Armour Ill B	40	¾	¾	¾	¾	
45⅞	31½		Armour Ill pf	100	37½	37½	37½		
3⅝	1		Arnold Constable	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11	7		Asso Dry Goods	800	4¼	4	4¼	4¼	
36½	15½		Asso Dry G 2pf	100	15½	15½	15½	15	
94	17⅞		Atchison T&SF	9100	41¾	40¾	41⅜	42¼	
86	35	.5	Atchison pf	400	57⅝	57¼	57⅜	58	
44	9¾		Atl Coast Line	400	22¾	21	21	21⅞	
21⅞	9⅜	.1	Atl Refining	1200	16⅜	16	16⅛	16⅝	
3⅛	1		Atlas Tack	400	3¾	2¾	2¾		
15¼	2¾	.41	Auburn Auto	6300	46½	45¼	45¾	46	
7⅞	1½		Aviation Corp Del	2200	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Dec. 13	Dec. 12
			—B—						
12	2		Baldwin Loco	400	6	5¾	6	6	
35	8		Baldwin Loco pf	30	14½	14½	14½	15	
21⅜	3¾		Balt & Ohio	3100	10½	10⅛	10⅜	10⅞	
41½	6		Balt & Ohio pf	400	12	11⅞	12	12	
99	62	6½	Bamberger pf	20	77½	77½	77½		
35¾	4½	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	21	21	21	21	
91	50	7	Bangor & Aro pf	30	71	71	71		
3½	½		Barker Bros	20	¾	¾	¾	¾	
7	3¾		Barnsdall A	400	4¼	4	4¼	4¼	
95	29¼	.3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	44¾	44¾	44¾		
18¾	4½		Berdix Aviation	2400	10½	10	10½	10¼	
24½	5¾		Best & Co	500	12	11½	11½	11¾	
79	7¼		Bethlehem Steel	1100	15½	15	15¼	16⅛	
15½	1½		Beth Steel pf	400	29¾	29	29	29½	
22¼	1½		Bgelow Sanford	100	8¾	8¾	8¾		
43⅛	20	.25	Bohn Alum & Bir	400	14	13¾	13¾	14	
14¼	3⅜		Borden	3600	25¾	25	25	25½	
1¼	¼		Borg Warner	1100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
1¼	¼		Botany Mills A pf	100	¼	¼	¼	¼	
10½	2¼		Briggs Mfg	400	5	4¾	5	4¾	
50¼	11½		Briggs & Strat	100	8¼	8¼	8¼		
78⅜	31½	.6	Brooklyn Man T	4400	26¼	25	26	25½	
10¼	2⅞		Brooklyn M T pf	1400	69½	68	68¾	67½	
58	23¼	.6	Brooklyn Queens	100	33	33	33		
89½	46	.5	Brooklyn Q pf	200	40¼	40¼	40¼		
7¼	1½		Brooklyn Un Gas	100	79	79	79	79	
10⅛	2⅛		Bucyrus Erie	400	3½	3	3		
4½	⅜		Bucyrus Erie pf	400	4	4	4	4	
8	2½		Budd Wheel	300	1½	1½	1½	1½	
3½	⅛		Bullard	400	3½	3½	3½		
13¼	6¼	.40	Bulova Watch	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝		
21¾	3½		Burroughs Add	400	8⅜	8	8	8	
65	7¼		Bush Terminal	400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
17⅜	½		Bush Term deb	20	8¾	7⅝	7⅞	9	
24⅝	7		Butte & Superior	100	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛		
			Byers	2100	13⅜	13	13¼	13⅜	
			—C—						
7⅞	1½		Calumet & Hecla	100	2¾	2¾	2¾		
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	800	9¾	9¼	9¼		
20⅜	7¼	.5	Canadian Pacific	4000	13½	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛	
70	39	.5	Caro C&O st	30	50½	50½	50½		
65¾	16¾	.6	Case Thresh	17000	43	41½	41⅞	43¼	
75	30	.7	Case Thresh pf	10	50	50	50	50¼	
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	500	7¾	7	7	7⅛	
12⅝	1¾		Celanese Corp	800	9	8¾	9	8⅝	
20½	1¾		Celotex Co pf	40	2	2	2		
20½	7¾	1½	Central Aguirre	200	16	15¾	15¾		
101	25		Central RR of NJ	200	61	61	61		
15½	3½		Cerro de Pasco	500	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞	
3⅜	1		Certain-Teed	100	1¼	1¼	1¼		
30½	16¼		Checker Cab Mfg	400	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	19	
20¾	4	.2	Chesapeake Corp	300	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¾	
3½	9⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	7500	25⅞	25¼	25¾	25⅝	
5	½		Chi & E Ill pf	200	1	1	1	1½	
5⅜	1¼		Chi & Gt West	100	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝	
15½	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	500	8¼	7⅞	8¼	8¼	
4½	¾		Chi Mil & St P	200	1½	1½	1½	1½	
8	1⅛		Chi Mil & St P pf	300	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
14½	2		Chi & N'western	1000	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4½	
31	5		Chi & N'west pf	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	8	
6¾	1		Chi Pneu Tool	200	3	3	3	3	
12½	1⅛		Chi Pneu T pf	100	7¾	7	7¾	7⅞	
16⅜	1½		Chi Rock Isl & P	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½	
27½	4¼		Chi RI&P 7%	500	6	6	6	6⅛	
14	6½	.2	Chi Yellow Cab	20	7¼	7	7		
12½	5		Chickasha Cot O	200	6¾	6¾	6¾		
8	1½		Childs Company	100	4½	4½	4½		
21¾	5	.1	Chrysler	17500	16¾	16⅜	16½	16⅝	
4½	1		City Stores A	30	1¼	1¼	1¼		
31½	11	.1	Colgate-Palm-P	200	11½	11½	11½	11⅜	
12½	9		Colonial Bea Oil	100	12	12	12		
30	8		Colo & So 1pf	50	10½	10½	10½	10½	
21	4¼	.1	Columbia Gas	20000	15⅜	11⅞	15	15	
6	1	.6	Columbia G pf A	300	61	61	61	61	
41½	13½	.2	Columbian Carb	1000	28	27¼	28	28½	
14⅞	4¼		Columbia Pic vtc	200	10½	10½	10½		
21	10½	.2	Comm Cred pf B '37	20	19⅜	19½	19½		
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	5000	10½	10¼	10⅜	10⅜	
5½	1¼		Commwlth & So	5400	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2½	
68½	27⅞	.6	Comwlth &S 6pf	700	45	44	44		
12¼	6½	.60	Congoleum Nairn	1200	8⅝	8½	8½	8½	
5⅜	1		Consol Film Ind	200	2¾	2½	2½		
11¾	2¾		Consol Film I pf	100	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
68¾	31½	.4	Consol Gas	7800	59¼	58¼	58¼	59	
98¼	72½	.5	Consol Gas pf	800	95	94¾	95	94¾	
10⅞	4½	.1	Consol Laundries	300	5½	5	5	5½	
9	4		Consol Oil	7000	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	
11½	2⅞		Consol Rys Cu pf	200	3½	3	3		
2½	⅜		Container A	200	1	1	1		
1⅜	¼		Container B	200	⅜	⅜	⅜		
8	2¼		Cont Baking A	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛	
1⅜	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	
41	17⅝	.2	Cont Can	5800	38	38	39	39	
25½	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	2000	16½	16¼	16⅝	16⅝	
3¾	⅜		Cont Motors	300	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9¾	3⅜		Cont Oil	3800	6	5⅞	6		
55⅝	24¾	.3	Corn Products	2000	53½	51⅝	52¼	52½	
140	99½	.7	Corn Prod pf	20	136	134¾	136		
7⅞	1½		Cotr	900	3½	3½	3½	3½	
26½	13½	.21	Cream of Wheat	200	24½	24⅜	24½	24½	
7¼	2¼		Crosley Radio	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞		
23⅞	7⅞		Crown Cork & S	700	21	20½	20¾	21	
30½	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	27½	27½	27½	27⅝	
3	1½		Crown Zellerbach	200	1¼	1¼	1¼		
49¾	15		Crucible Steel pf	100	20	18	19	18¾	
20	4		Cuba Ry pf	30	7½	7½	7½		
2⅜	⅜		Cuban Am Sug	200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	2		Cuban Am S pf	50	9½	9½	9½		
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	1200	26½	25	25	27	
31	7		Curtis Publishing	500	10⅛	10	10		
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	45	45	45	49	
3¼	⅛		Curtiss-Wright	700	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4¾	1½		Curtiss-Wright A	300	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾	
			—D—						
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	200	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
45⅞	8½		Del Lack & W	7000	25½	24⅜	24⅝	25⅜	
19¼	12	.1	Diamond Match	500	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
12¼	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	200	12	11⅞	11⅞	12	
59¾	22	.2	du Pont de Nem	12800	38½	36⅞	37¼	37⅝	
			—E—						
87½	35¼	.3	Eastman Kodak	3500	55	54	54½	54½	
9¾	4¾	.2	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½	
22¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	200	19	18¾	18¾	19	
100¼	61	.7	Elec Auto-L pf	20	85½	85	85½		
4	⅞		Elec & Mus Ind	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16	2¼		Elec Pow & Lt	2300	7	6¾	6¾	7	
64	16¼	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	100	20	20	20	20	
24¾	4	.2	Elec Sto Battery	300	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24	
37¼	16	.3	Endicott Johnson	200	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	34	
25	4		Engineers Pub S	400	8⅞	8½	8⅞	9	
11¾	2		Erie RR	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾	
15⅞	2¾		Erie RR 1pf	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞	
7¼	2	.2e	Eureka Vacuum	200	5½	5½	5½		
11¾	9¾	¼	Exchange Bu et	30	10	10	10		
			—F—						
47⅜	16		Fairbanks M pf	30	12¾	12¾	12¾	11½	
15¾	6½	.60	Fed Dept Stores	100	9	9	9		
35	13		Fed Mill & Stm	300	21	20	21		
3⅜	1½		Fed Motor Tr	200	1⅝	1½	1½		
10¾	3		Fed Water Serv	300	3½	3½	3½	3¾	
21¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1300	17½	17	17	17½	
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	300	14	13¾	14	13¾	
68	45	.6	Firestone T&R pf	500	60	60	60	65½	
84½	35	2½	First Nat Stores	100	51½	51	51½	51½	
¾	½		Fisk Rubber	400	¾	¾	¾	¾	
2	½		Fisk R 1pf cv	400	¾	¾	¾	¾	
19⅛	2		Foster-Wheeler	100	9	9	9	9¼	
22⅜	10½	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	300	20	19¾	20	19	
7¼	1		Foundation	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝		
5⅞	1		Fox Film A	700	2	2	2		
20⅝	10	1	Freeport Texas	3600	25	24½	24½	25½	
			—G—						
5½	¾		Gabriel Snub A	100	1½	1½	1½	1½	
17½	5¾		Gamewell	50	7½	7½	7½	7¾	
6½	½		Gen Am Inv	100	3¾	3¾	3¾		
38½	9½	.1	Gen Am Tnk Car	3400	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	
18½	8¼		Gen Asphalt	100	7½	7½	7½	8¼	
28⅜	8¼	.40	Gen Cigar	13200	18½	18½	18⅝	18⅝	
40½	18¾	.3	Gen Foods	800	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¾	
3¾	⅝		Gen Gas & E A	200	¾	¾	¾	¾	
43½	22	.3	Gen Mills	100	40	40	40	40½	
35¾	9½	.6	Gen Mills pf	300	96½	96½	96½		
24⅜	7¾	.3	Gen Motors	11400	14	13¾	13¾	13¾	
4	2¼		Gen Out Adv	200	1¾	1¾	1¾		
9	4		Gen Out Ad A	100	5¼	5¼	5¼		
11	2½		Gen Print Ink	3900	3	2¾	2¾		
7½	1		Gen Pub Service	1900	3½	3	3	3⅜	
2¼	¼		Gen Realty	200	¾	¾	¾	¾	
29⅝	6¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	300	12	12	12		
18⅜	1¾		Gen Refractories	50	5¼	5¼	5¼	13	
27	6		Gen Steel Cas pf	60	12¾	12½	12½		
31	7		Gimbel Bros pf	300	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾	
19¾	2⅛		Gliddon	100	6	6	6	7⅛	
76	35	.7	Gold Dust pref	10	62	62	62	62	
24½	10¾	1.40	Goltz Sal Ras	2300	18	17⅜	18	18	
20⅝	8¼		Gold Dust	400	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	15⅜	
18⅜	2½		Goodrich	1400	5½	5	5		
38⅝	8½		Goodyear	700	18½	18⅜	18⅜	17	
3¾	¼		Graham Paige	2500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11¾	2½		Grands	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	
8¾	3½		Grand Union	200	4¾	4¾	4¾		
38¼	14½	.1	Grant (WT)	100	18¾	18¾	18¾		
25	5½		Great Nor pf	700	9¾	8¾	8¾	8½	
13½	¾		Great Nor Ore	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
33	3¼		Great West Sug	800	7	6¾	6¾	7	

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Dec. 13	Dec. 12
2¾	¾		Great W Sug pf	50	72	71	71	71	
21¼	3½		Grigsby-Grunow	3100	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
35	12		Gulf States Steel	700	13¼	11¾	11¾		
			Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	10	18	18	18		
			—H—						
4¼	¾		Hahn Dept Sto	300	1¾	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
70	33	7	Hanna (M A) pf	50	48	48	48		
3	1		Hat Corp of Amer	100	⅝	⅝	⅝		
20	8		Hat Corp of A pf	50	6½	6½	6½		
3	¼		Hartman Corp B	100	¼	¼	¼	¼	
72	43½	.6	Havana El pf	1500	3	2	2		
163	110	10b	Hershey Choc	100	85	85	85	85	
			Homestake M	100	153½	153½	153½		
			Houdaille Her B	1200	2¼	2¼	2¼		
			Houson Oil new	100	3	3	3		
87½	43¼	4.50	Household Fin pf	100	80¼	80½	80½	80½	
16⅜	5	.40	Howe Sound	900	7	6¾	6¾		
30⅜	8	2¼	Hudson & Man	100	13	12¾	12¾		
11⅜	2⅞		Hudson Motor	300	4½	4¼	4¼		
8¾	1½		Hupp Motors	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¾	
			—I—						
34⅞	4¾		Ill Central	1200	14	13¾	14	14⅜	
23⅝	7⅝		Indian Motor	400	¾	¾	¾		
3	1		Indian Refining	700	2	2	2		
40	11	2	Indus Rayon	300	29¾	28¾	28¾	29	
37⅞	10		Inland Steel	300	33½	33¼	33¼	33¾	
1¾	3¼		Insuransnare Del	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	14	
1¾	¾		Insuransnare Md	300	5	5	5	5	
14⅜	2¼		Interboro

TRADE RALLY DEPENDS UPON WASHINGTON

New Administration Stands Responsible, According to Col. Ayres

CLEVELAND, Dec. 13 (AP)—Business recovery "will be conditioned to an unexampled degree" by what happens in Washington the coming year, Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company and nationally recognized statistician, said today.

Colonel Ayres, in his annual address before the Chamber of Commerce on the business outlook, asserted that unlike any previous readjustment, the present economic situation "is not likely to be automatically self-curing."

"The problem of trying to forecast the business developments of 1933 is one that involves in large measure the attempt to guess or estimate the degree to which the policies of the new Administration at Washington will be formulated with wisdom and its actions guided by sagacity. It is quite literally a problem of political economy rather than one of business economics.

"For that reason, it is impossible to make the customary yearly business predictions except in a few cases.

He hazarded probabilities of: Lower industrial wage rates, a lower cost of living, a greater number of commercial failures, fewer dividend payments and interest rates on commercial paper and an output of trucks and cars in the United States and Canada of between 1,250,000 and 2,000,000.

"More fundamental matters such as the probable volume of industrial production in 1933 as compared with 1932, the amount of building construction, the output of iron and steel, the production of electric power, the loadings of railroad freight, the volume of industrial employment, and the trends of security prices may be so greatly influenced by political developments as well as by more impersonal economic forces, that they defy prediction.

Two Alternatives

"There are two alternatives ahead—inflation or adjustments necessary for a resumption of normal business at lower prices. It is prudent to expect that the long, hard grind of sound money will be chosen.

"In that event 1933 will probably prove to be another year of depression during which halting and irregular progress will be slowly achieved in the building of foundations for recovery.

"If the alternative course of attempting to lift price levels by inflation should be chosen, the attempt would in all probability fail, and the subsequent events prove disastrous.

"Developments since the election have been disquieting rather than reassuring."

Calling attention to the decline of the British pound to its lowest level in history following opposition to an extension of the moratorium on war debts, he commented, "We are engaged in making our troubles worse."

Decline of the gold value of the pound, he said, lowers the level of commodity prices abroad and here, the weights of debts are everywhere increased, and the difficulties of the depression are aggravated."

Some 20 business depressions in this country since 1790 have cured themselves, Col. Ayres said, but two new conditions—the lack of great, expanding industries and the shrinkage of our export trade—indicate "that this time our economic difficulties are not likely to prove to be automatically self-curing.

"The way to recovery is not permanently blocked, but it is seriously obstructed, and it is likely to remain so until the Federal Government removes some of the barriers with which it alone can deal," he continued.

Government Action Necessary

"Clearly the action of Government is essential in any general attempt to restore our export trade. It alone can deal with such matters as the war debts and our tariffs and it has the sole power to negotiate with other nations concerning the many sorts of existing barriers to international trade.

"The need for governmental action to facilitate industrial expansion is not so clear and direct, but it is equally real. The action that is needed is for the Federal Treasury to stop driving private capital out of business and into government securities.

"New construction and industrial equipment are normally paid for by the flotation of long-term bonds, and until such issues can be sold in volume, no return to satisfactory business is to be expected. It is quite unlikely that such issues can be freely sold until the Federal Government itself can market a long-term issue, and it may well be doubted if that can be done until convincing steps have been taken to insure a real balancing of the federal budget."

MID-WEST REFINING DIVIDEND

CHICAGO, Dec. 13—Mid-West Refining Company declared a liquidating dividend of $125.73½ on the 945 shares held by the minority interest. This is a total disbursement of $30,812.63½. The balance of the stock, or more than 600,000 shares, is held by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. This is a final step in consolidating Mid-West properties with those of Standard Oil of Indiana. There is currently, however, in the courts in Denver, Colo., a suit contesting the liquidation, but no decision has been handed down.

DIVIDEND RATE AVERAGE LOWER

NEW YORK, Dec. 13—Moody's weighted average dividend rate a share for 600 common stocks was $1.22 on Nov. 30, compared with $1.24 in both September and October. Changes in dividend rates were greater in their aggregate effect than in the two preceding months, "although still moderate in comparison with the average monthly changes during the first half year," said the survey.

HIDE PRICES EASY

There were no recorded sales in the hide market at Chicago last week. The Frigorifico market eased to 6c, c. and f., New York. The calf and kip market is easy. City calfskins sold at 6½c for 8-10s; to for 10-13s. One packer sold 30,000 November-s at 9½c. November packer kip is 8c for Northerns and 7c for Southerns. It is a buyers' market.

TEXAS OIL OUTPUT DECLINES

TULSA, Okla., Dec. 13 (AP)—Texas oil production dropped 26,831 barrels in the daily average last week, and this decrease was a major factor in bringing the national average down 3682 barrels to 2,118,893 barrels, the Oil and Gas Journal reports. Previous average for the nation was 2,122,-775 barrels.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	57	57
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	39	39½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	23	21¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	14¾	13¾
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	76¼	76¼
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	73	73
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	31	30
Amer Inter 5½s '49	77¼	77
Amer Smelting 5s '47	85½	85½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103½	103¼
Amer T&T 4½s '29 cv	106¾	106
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106½	105¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	106	104¾
Amer T&T 6s '65	104½	104½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108¼	107¾
Angio-Chile Nit 7s '45	7	6¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	80	80
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	75	75
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	82½	82¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93¼	93¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90	90
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	17	17
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	74	74
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	85	85
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	46½	46
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101	101
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	78¼	78
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '31	88¼	88¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	63	63
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	39¼	39
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	39¼	39¼
Balt & Ohio 5s et Swn div '50	64¾	64¾
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	71	71
Bangor & Aroos 5s '42	91¼	91½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107	106¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	94	94
Boston & Main 4½s '61	62	62
Boston & Main 5s '67	63	64¾
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	106¾	106¼
Bklyn Ed Gen 5s A '49	105¾	105¾
Bklyn-Man Td ef 6s '68	89	88¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	106	106
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	80	80
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	109¼	109¼
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	103	102¾
Buff R & P 4½s '57	38	35
Bklyn Un Gas 6s '47	115¼	115¼
Bush Term 1st 4s '52	73½	73½
Bush Term con 5s '55	39¼	39¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	73	73¼
Bur Cr N 5s '34	49	49
By Products Coke 5½s '45	41	41
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	84½	84½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	84	83½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	83½	83½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '58	83¼	83¾
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	89½	89¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	89¼	89¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	89¾	89¾
Can North 4½s '35	97	96½
Can North deb 6½s '46	101¼	101¼
Can North deb 7s '40	100½	99¾
Can Pacific 5s '44	85	85
Can Pacific 6s '54	81¼	81¼
Can SS Lid 6s '42	14	12¾
Cen District Tel 5s	105½	105½
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	25½	25½
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	17¼	17¼
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	71	71
Cen Pacific 5s '60	53¾	53¾
Cen RR & Bk Co of Ga 6s '37	45	45
Certain-teed 5½s '48	32¾	32¼
Ches Corp 5s '47	67	66
Ches & O con 5s '39	104	104
Ches & O 4½s B	83	81½
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	39	39
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	88¾	88¾
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	14¼	13¾
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	105½	105½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	37	36½
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	16¼	16
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	17	14½
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	43½	43¼
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '52 ct	46¼	46¼
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	5¼	5
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	19	18¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	17¼	17
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	13¾	12½
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	50	50
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	20¾	20¾
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	60	60
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	17¼	17¼
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	53	53¾
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	27½	26¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 "A"	23¾	23½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	14¾	13¾
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	43	43
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	101¾	101¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	100¾	100¾
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	113½	113½
Chile Copper 5s '47	31¾	31¾
Chi Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	98¾	98¼
Chi Un Terminal 5s 2020	101¼	101¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	53	53
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	62¼	62
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '81	79¾	79½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	79½	79½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '61 May	80	79¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	99¼	99
Con Gas 5s '57	103¾	103¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	99¼	89¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105¾	105¾
Consum Pow, uni 5s '53	105½	105¼
Container Corp 5s ct '42	15½	15½
Corn Products 5s '34	103¾	103¾
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	1	1
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	78½	78
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	89¾	89½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	34½	34½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	14¾	14¾
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96¼	96¼
Detroit Ed 5s '52	101½	101
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101¾	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101	101
Detroit Ed 5s '62	103½	103½
Dodge Bros 6s '40	88½	88½
Duquesne L P & L 4½s '67	104¼	104
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	33	32
Erie RR ref 5s '67	37¼	37¼
Erie RR gen lien	43	43
Erie RR gen 5s '75	27½	27
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	66¼	66¼
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	52¾	52½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	2½	2½
Gannett 6s '43	77	77
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	97½	97
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102¾
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103¼	102¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	80¼	80¼
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	2	2
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40 ct	1¾	1¾
Goodrich 6s '45	49	48¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	78	77½
Grand TK Ry Can 6s '36	37¾	36¼
Grand TK Ry Can 7s '40	100¾	100¼
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	45	44½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	44¼	44½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	62¾	62
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	47½	47½
Hackensack Water Co 4s '52	93	93
Har River Po 4s '54	88	85
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	85	85
How & Co 6½s '34	10¼	10
Hudson Coal 5s '62	40	40
Hudson Coal Gen 5s '49	104½	104½
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	51¼	50
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	84	84
Humble Oil 5s '37	103½	103
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	106	105¾
Ill Central 4s '53	47	47
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	54½	54
Ill Central 4¾s '66	37¾	36½
Ill Central 6½s '36	65	65
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	43	41
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	43¼	43¼
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101¾	100¾
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	40½	40½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	44¾	44
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	18¾	18¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	52¾	52¼
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	17½	17½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	19¼	19¼
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	4	4
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	40¼	40
Int Paper 5s R A '47	39	39
Int Paper 6s '55	18½	14½
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	43¾	43¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	30	29½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	35¼	34¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	33	32½
Inv Equity Corp 5s A '47	81½	81½
Kan City Pt&Mem 4s '36	45	45
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	63¼	62½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	102¾	102¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	48	48
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	53¼	53¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	90	89
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	62	62
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	88	87½
L'Autaro 8s '54	4	3¾
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	39	39
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	73½	73
Loew's Inc 6s '41	80¼	80
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	32¾	31½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104	103¾
L&N uni 4s '40	83	82¾
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	56	55½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	70	70
Metro Edison rfg 6s '53	89	89
Meade 8s '45 ww	49	49
Metro Water 5½s '50	67¾	67¾
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	93	93¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	75½	74¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	75	75
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	38	38
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	43	43
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	49½	49¼
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	78½	78½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	53	53
Mo K & T 4½s '78	54¼	53½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	33½	33½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	61½	61½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	11¼	11
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	22¼	22
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	22	21½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	21¾	21¾
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	22	22
Mo Pac 5s I '81	22	21½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	11¼	11
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	83	83
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	72½	72½
Murray Body 6½s '34	74	74
Namm Sons 6s '43	66½	66¼
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	52	51¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	84½	83
Nat Steel 5s '56	89	89¼
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	104¼	104¼
New Orl T&T 5s '52	106	106
N J PoPw & Lt 4½s '60	83½	83½
N O PRub Ser 5s '58 B	89	89
N O T & M 5½s '34	22¾	22¾
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	74½	74½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	99½	99½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	43¼	43¼
NYC&HR rfg & imp 4½s 2013	43¼	43¼
NYC&HR rfg & imp 5s 2013	46¾	45¾
NYC L SL con 2½s '98	68½	68½
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	73¼	73¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '74	17	17
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	18	18
NY Chi & StL 6s '60 ref	41½	40
NY Connect Ry 4½s '53	88¾	88¾
NY Dock Co 4s '51	36	36
NY Dock Co 5s '38	35½	33½
NY Edison 3s C '65	100¾	100¾
NY Edison rfg 4½s '41	113	113
NY G&ELH&P pur m 4s '49	100½	100¼
NY G&ELH&P 5s '48	110¾	110¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	65	64¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	78	78
NY NH&H Cons Ry 4s J&J '56	40	40
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	27½	27½
NY Steam Corp 4s '30	103¼	103¼
NY Steam Corp 5s '47	107	107
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104¾	104¾
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	47	47
Niag Share 5½s '50	62¼	62¼
Nor Southern rfg A '61	3¼	3
Nort & W con 4s '96	85½	85½
Nort & W div 4s '96	90	90
North Am Co 5s '61	83¾	83¼
Nor Am Ed & C '59	7¾	7½
Nor Pacific 4s B 2047	70	69
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101½	101¼
Northwest Tel 4½s	91	91
Ore Short Line gen 6s '46	102½	102½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¾	103½
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106½	106½
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	13¾	13¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	14¼	14¼
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	93½	92¾
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	95	95
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	93	93
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '80	90¼	78¾
Penn Railroad 6s '84	78	78
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	84¾	84
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	103¼	103¼
Pere Marquette 4s '56	35	35
Pere Marquette 5s '56	40¼	40½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	93¼	93¼
Philadelphia Co 5s '51	91¼	91¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	98¼	98¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	104½	104½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	58¼	58¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	45½	45
Pillsbury Flour M 5s '43	101½	101½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	90	90
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	93	93
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	61¾	60½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	96¼	96
Poco Coll 5s	68	68
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	26	25
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	74¾	73
Pub Svc E&G 4s	98½	98½
Purity Baking 5s '48	58	58
Remington Arms 1st 6s '37	63½	62
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	51½	50
Republic I&S 1st 5s '40	77½	77½
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	27½	27½
Rio G & W col 4s '49	35	35
Rochester Gas 5s	101½	101½
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	23½	23½
St Joseph Lead 6½s	81½	81
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	43	43
St Louis RM&Pan 5s '55	31	31
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	10	10
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	8¼	7½
St Louis ¾ SF 4½s ct sta	7¼	7¼
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	34½	33
Seabd A L 4s ct	2¼	2¼
Shell Pipe Line 5½s	84½	84
Shubert Theater 6s '42	1¾	1¾
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	98	98
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	32	30¾
Sinclair Cn Ocol 6½s '38	96½	96½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99	98½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101½	101½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	71	71
Smith A O 6½s '33	101¾	101¾
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	85	85
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106¼	106¼
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	51	50
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	73¼	73½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	47¼	46¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	48½	48
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	46½	45½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	19½	19½
Southern Ry con 5s '94	58¾	58¼
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	26	26
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	35	35
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106¼	106
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¾	104¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97	96¾
Studebaker 6s '42	45¼	45
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	93½	93½
Texas Corp 5s '44	93¼	93
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	85	85
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	42¾	42¼
Third Ave 5s '37	90	89½
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	26½	26½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '57	102¾	101¾
Union Ely L & P rfg 5s '33	101½	101¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104¼	104¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	79¼	78½
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 reis ww	87½	87½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98¾	98
Union Pacific 4s '68	79¼	78½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	86	85
United Biscuit 6s '42	97½	97
US Rubber Co 5s '47	42	41
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	60¾	58½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	29	28¾
Vanadium 5s '41	43¼	43¼
Virgina Ry 5s '62	90¼	90
Virgina Ry & Power 5s '34	102¾	102¼
Wabash RR 4½s '78	5	4½
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	89¾	89½
Wabash RR 5s B '76	6	5½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	10½	10½
Warren Bros 5s '41	38¼	38¼
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105¼	105¼
Western Electric 5s '44	93	93
Western Maryland 4s '52	27	26½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	61	61
Western Pacific 5s A '46	28¾	28¼
Western Union R E 4½s '50	59	58½
Western Union 5s '51	57½	57½
Western Union 6½s '36	75	75
Western Union 5s '60	57½	57½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	84	84
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	63¾	63¾
White Sew Mach 6s '40	32	32
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	87	86¾
Wis Cen gen 1s t4s '40	17	16
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	56¾	56¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Dec13	Last Dec12
3½s '47	101.30	101.26	101.26	101.26
1st 4¼s '47	102.8	102.3	102.3	102.4
4th 4¼s '38	103.20	103.10	103.20	103.20
4th 4¼s reg	103.16	103.16	103.16	103.16
US 3s '55	96.12	96.8	96.12	96.8
US 3½s '46	97.25	97.23	97.25	97.23
US 3¾s '43 Mar.	101.16	101.16	101.16	101.15
US 3¾s '43 June	101.19	101.15	101.19	101.16
US 4s '44	103.30	103.27	103.30	103.29
US 4¼s '38	103.26	103.22	103.26	103.24
US 4s '54	104.25	104.22	104.25	104.19
US 4¼s '52	108.25	108.20	108.25	108.22

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	11	11
Akeraipa 6s '43	68	67½
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	6¼	6¼
Antioquia 7s A '46	7	7
Antioquia III 7s '57	6¼	6¼
Argentine Gov 4s June '59	43	44¼
Argentine Gov 4s Sept '60	44½	44½
Argentine Gov 4s Oct '60	45¼	44¾
Argentine Gov 4s May '61	44¾	44¾
Argentine Gov 4s '57 A	45	44½
Argentine Gov 4s '58 B	45	44¾
Australia 4½s '50	68	67½
Australia 5s '55	72¼	71¾
Australia 5s '57	72½	72¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	90½	90¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103¾	103½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	101	100½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	105	105
Belgium (King) 7s '58	104	103½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	39¾	39½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	44¾	44½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	50¾	50¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	56¾	56¾
Berlin Elec Rys 6½s '56	50¾	50¾
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	51	51
Berlin Elec 6s '55	54½	54½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '60	4¼	4¼
Boliva (Rep) 8s '47	5½	5½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Brazil (Cen Ef Ry) 7s '52	17	17
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	15½	15½
Brazil (US) 8s '41	17¼	17
Bremen 7s '35	63	62¾
Brisbane 6s '50	70½	70½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	24	24
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	20½	19¾
Bulgaria 7s '67	20	20
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	98¾	98¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	82½	82
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	99	98¾
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	10	10
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	13½	12½
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	9¼	9½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	5¼	5¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	5½	5¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept.	6	6
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	6½	6½
Chilean Loan 7s '60	4	3¾
Christiania (City) 6s '54	82	81¾
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	24¾	24¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	29¼	29¼
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	69½	69½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	11¼	11
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	97½	97½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	41½	41½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	73	72¼
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	94¼	94½
Duke Price Power 6s '66	44	43
Dutch Ei 6s '47	100½	100½
Dutch Ei 6s '52	100½	100½
Estonia Bank 7s '67	38	38
Finland 5½s '58	5¼	5¼
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	59¾	59¾
Finnish A 6½s '54	55	55
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	100¾	100½
Frankfort 6½s '53	36¾	36¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	119¼	119½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	127	126½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	67	67
German 7s '49	72¾	71¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	50¼	50
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	70	70
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	50½	49¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	59½	59¼
Germ Con Agr 6½s '50 reis	43	42½
Germ El Pow 5s	53	51½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	53	52¼
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	42	42
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	44½	44½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	83¼	83¼
Good Hope IRW 7s '45	52	52
Hamburg 6s '46	44¾	43¾
Hansa 6s '39 ww	42	41
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	13½	13
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	43¾	43¾
Italy (King) 7s '51	89¾	89½
Jap (Con Fwr) 6½s '30	25	25
Jap (Con Fwr) 7s '45	43	43
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	49¾	49
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	60	59¾
Karstadt 6s '43	30	29½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	13	12¾
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	72	72
Medellin 6½s '54	8¼	8¼
Mex Ry A 4s '77	3½	3½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	23¼	22¾
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	13½	13½
New South Wales 5s '58	70½	70
Nord Rys 6½s '30	104½	104½
Norway (Mun) Bank 8s '67	74¾	74½
Norway (King) 6s '43	85¾	85¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	84¼	84¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	84¾	84¾
Norwegian El 5½s '57	65¾	65¾
Nuremberg 6s '52	41½	40½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	39¾	39¾
Ont Trans 5s	99½	99½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	82½	82½
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	47¾	47¾
Peru (Gov) 8s '60	4¼	4¼

HOME BUILDING · GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE

Housing Low Income Groups

Four Ohio Cities Ready With Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Cleveland, Ohio

AT LEAST four Ohio cities are waiting only for the new Ohio Housing Act to become effective Jan. 3 before publicly launching a variety of experiments in solving social problems through clearance of slum districts.

Groups of architects, builders, financiers and city planners in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Youngstown have been actively discussing housing for low-income groups ever since the Reconstruction Finance Corporation last summer announced it would lend money at low rates to limited dividend corporations set up under state housing laws.

Some of their plans are nebulous, but several groups have definite architectural drawings, rets of cost figures, sites picked cut and at least good guesses as to where the second mortgage money is coming from after the R. F. C. puts up 65 per cent.

In Cleveland, Mr. W. R. McCornack, architect and chairman of the Chamber of Commerce housing committee, expects to incorporate his associates and ask the R. F. C. for $2,000,000 to build fabricated steel unit type apartment houses which will rent five-room suites for as low as $15 a month.

The Joseph L. Weinberg plan for clearing 90 acres of slums in Cleveland's so-called "Roaring Third" has received wide attention but is admittedly only an ideal for long-time city planning. The project, briefly, would provide 21 acres of parks where none at all exist now, and leave 75 per cent instead of only 40 per cent in open spaces. Apartment house units would house 7481 family residences and 700 single residences at a cost of approximately $6,000,000. Average rental per room would be $6.50 per month.

Among other Clevelanders expecting to announce projects is Mr. Abram Garfield, chairman of the slum clearance section of President Hoover's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership. Representatives of New York capital were here recently, conferring with various groups.

Toledo, Cincinnati and Youngstown

It has been reported that a Toledo group of responsible, civic-minded men have definitely organized, have selected a plan and even picked sites in the expectation of starting construction this coming spring.

Cincinnati has probably gone further in the low-income housing field than any other Ohio city. The Cincinnati Better Homes organization is a voluntary limited-dividend company which has fathered some splendid work without the benefit of a state housing law. There has been some speculation about the company incorporating under the new act. Mr. Charles Taft, son of the former President, is reported to be interested in one project in Cincinnati.

The steel city of Youngstown has slum conditions urgently calling for relief. No definite plans have been announced there but it is known that at least one group is at work. A number of Youngstown men were in Cleveland not long ago to study housing plans.

Leadership of Mr. Ernest J. Bohn

Cleveland is the center of housing talk because it is the home of a young political idealist, Mr. Ernest J. Bohn. He is credited with keeping it burning. As a city councilman he sponsored a council housing committee, became its chairman, stirred up the community and then the whole State. Before interests opposed to the movement could get organized, he had the housing act passed by the Legislature at a special session in the fall.

He has lately secured promises, he reports, from some labor organizations to permit workmen to take part of their wages in stock of the companies erecting houses; material men to take stock in part payment, and banks to convert mortgages on buildings wrecked to clear sites, into company stock.

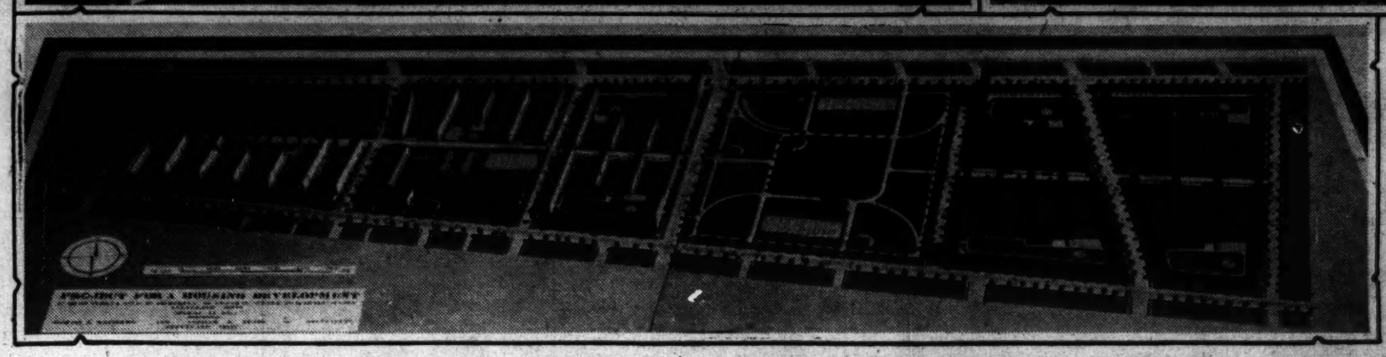
"Unless private capital accepts the challenge of social problems growing out of the existence of slums, we will be forced to government housing schemes such as there are now in Europe," Mr. Bohn declares.

"At present we have a situation in which the biggest share of the tax dollar goes into the slums for policing, fire protection, sanitation, settlement houses, and so forth, and the smallest share of the tax dollar comes out. As long as slums exist we will not get our money's worth from the schools. It is a waste of teaching energy to talk to children about standards of living when those children go home and see what their own actual living conditions are."

Ohio and Texas, it is understood here, are the only states outside of New York which passed housing laws to take advantage of the R. F. C. offer. There is some question reported over the validity of the Texas law, but the Ohio law has the approval of R. F. C. attorneys, it is stated. The New York law, passed in 1926, has the advantage of tax exemption, a feature which failed to win approval of Buckeye legislators.

The Ohio Housing Act creates a state board of housing of seven members, consisting of the state directors of public welfare, public works and commerce and four appointees of the Governor. The board is given power to regulate the operations of limited dividend companies and pass on their financial structure; to fix maximum rental charges on individual projects; to give specific authority to companies wishing to exercise the power of eminent domain, and to set up standards of sanitation and safety, which includes designating what percentage of the site may be covered by construction.

The act goes on for 28 sections to define its intent, its regulations and the powers of the board. The law was modeled after the New York law, passed in 1926. An attempt to obtain tax exemption for a period of 20 years, such as the New York law provides, was lost. It is said that this is the first housing act ever passed for the definite purpose of bettering social conditions, the New York law having been inspired by a housing shortage.



Upper Left — W. R. McCornack, Architect. Upper Right — Charles B. Rowley, Architect. Lower Center—Joseph L. Weinberg and Conrad and Teare, Architects-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Left—Model of W. R. McCornack Proposed Fabricated Steel Unit Apartment House for Housing Low Income Families in Cleveland. Wings Can Be Added. Right—Design for Standardized Steel Single-Family Dwelling. Grouping Around a Central Park Is Contemplated. House Can Be Built at Low Cost With or Without Top Floor. Lower—Model of Weinberg Slum Displacement Project, Cleveland.

Gifts for Gardening Friends

With Mention of a Few New Books

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOUR friends are the gardening kind you can always find acceptable gifts for them. A visit to the nearest nursery store or garden shop of your favorite department store will reveal fascinating tools to choose from. Dandelion (often called asparagus) knives, hand cultivators, garden shears, that light-weight combination hoe and weeder one finds so useful, markers, plant supporters, trowels—any of these make delectable gifts. For the apartment house gardener, a rubber plant sprinkler for house plants, attractive pots, or even one of those "self-watering" window boxes is acceptable. For the woman gardener a child's wagon is often found much more usable for trundling about with loads than a wheelbarrow. Then there are, of course, kneeling pads, garden gloves, long-stemmed French watering cans, spray-guns, hanging baskets, and wrought-iron plant holders.

How about a set of bird houses, or a bird feeding station "endowed" with a bag of grain. One firm wrote me recently offering for $5 a set of five rustic bird houses, of different shapes and sizes. Winter is the time to put them up so they will weather. A nursery shop which I visited the other day has in stock several different styles and prices of feeding stations, from around $3 up, most of them with boxes inside which let the grain sift down as fast as the birds have eaten what is already available.

Living evergreen trees make delightful holiday gifts. Well planted in strong tubs they are likely to have good root room and live until they can be set out next spring. For a sunroom or a light corner not too warm they make a charming bit of green after they have served as Christmas trees. One grows so fond of them, too.

Some people are giving away packets of seeds, for spring planting. Tied up daintily, with perhaps quotations from poetry on each or a little message, they make precious, inexpensive little gifts. Annuals, especially one's favorite kind of annual, or a new variety listed in one's pet catalogue, make good choices. Rose bushes also make welcome gifts. Nurserymen are making fine offers for the holiday trade. In fact, any sort of nursery order for spring delivery makes a thoughtful gift.

Then, of course, there are garden books. And here we find a wealth of potential joy. A good many have been reviewed in these columns during the past year and some of these along with a few others will be listed at the end of this article. Among the late ones are the following that have come to our desk, and which we are glad to recommend:

You may recall that delightful "Adventures in a Suburban Garden," by Louise Beebe Wilder. Mrs. Wilder has recently provided another book, "The Fragrant Path" (Macmillan $3). It is a particularly suitable gift, for the reading of it is like countless strolls through the perfumes of one's garden memories. From the practical side it deals with sweet-scented flowers in ancient gardens, of the different times of year, climbers, roses, night-scented flowers, rockery plants, shrubs, trees, herbs, wild scents and many others, chapter by chapter. And it provides lists in every case, fully annotated.

But aside from the practical slant the sheer reading of this book is full of delights. It matters not whether the reader have a garden at present or no. The pages of this book are rich in garden lore, full of word pictures and reminiscence, sweet with old quotations from many sources ancient and modern. A fat little book, some 400 pages including its excellent index, and not one page too long. This is, we grant, high praise, but we have enjoyed the fragrant hours spent in reading it; and we conjecture that because of it many sweet-scented plants will be added next season to our gardens.

How to Take Care of the Garden?

For the friends who are already indefatigable gardeners, or just beginning to be, a book on general upkeep in all its phases is a useful gift; and when attractively presented and containing diagrams and photographs, it is even more suitable for a gift than the straight handbook type of the same thing. "Garden Maintenance," by H. Stuart Ortloff and Henry B. Raymore (Macmillan, $2.50), answers questions on lawn care, on pruning, transplanting, winter protection, spraying, feeding, tools, etc. It is easy reading, and the chapter subheads make it readily available by subjects. An appendix lists a few outstanding plants preferring acid soil, sweet soil, and a germination table of some seeds. There will be some gardeners who prefer a more businesslike handbook of garden maintenance. This volume might rather be called "sociable" in presentation. It undoubtedly makes, for that very reason, a better gift, and is worth owning.

Western Alpines

When I was a child one of my dream pictures was a memory of a colored photograph I had seen and loved. It was of Mt. Rainier in the distance, blue and snow-streaked, and the foreground and middle distance was upland meadow carpeted thick with flowers. When I picked up "Western American Alpines" by I. N. Gabrielson, with its more than a hundred beautiful photographs, that scene of Mt. Rainier flashed into my thought. The land of the alpines covered in this book (Macmillan $3.50) comprises the highlands of Washington, Oregon, northern California, Nevada, Idaho, western Montana and Utah. The volume is really a specialized horticultural encyclopedia, as useful but not at all as heavy as that sounds. If Dr. Gabrielson had kept an intimate notebook, say, as he tramped about on west coast mountains, this might be it. It is that friendly? But the information is as easy to get at as that in a dictionary.

This, however, is no local book. It is of interest to rock gardeners everywhere. Europe is interested in western American Alpines, and so is eastern America. Some of the finest of rock garden plants in both these sections of the world come from west of the American Rockies.

Again must the remarkable illustrations be mentioned. Those of Crooked River Canyon, the slopes below Mt. Hood, the lupines in the timberline parks on Mt. Rainier take one swiftly into lands of one's dreams. But there are yet around a hundred others, exquisite, fairly three-dimension photographs of the little alpine plants themselves—each one a gem of beauty, each capturing something of the loveliness that Dr. Gabrielson helps us to see in his authoritative and affectionate descriptions.

For the garden lover who knows and loves Florida—and what hosts of northerners as well as southerners count it dear!—a welcome gift would be "Florida Wild Life," by Dr. Charles T. Simpson (Macmillan $2.50). It is a book full of interest, beauty, and romance. As I closed the final page upon first reading I felt as if I had been on a wonderful trip—into the deeps of tropical lands where the vegetation is so abundant that no flicker of sunlight seeps in. All around were tree trunks, twisting vines, hanging plants. Rare orchids bloomed high in the branches above, amazing, unbelievable plant life crawled along the rich ground, flowered in the dense shrubbery, swung from great limbs. Enter the hammocks with Dr. Simpson and you will not forget them. If you are fond of orchids, get acquainted with them growing wild in these Florida swamps. Learn about the "plant tramps," see vines in the making, as yet partly upright and partly clinging plants; study leaves in all stages of evolution; hear about the "tree that walks."

"I love our wonderful sky," he writes, "—the deep intense blue which is only matched by the water of the Gulf Stream; I love the clouds . . . soft masses of cumuli billowing out like sails of great ships. I have seen such masses at nightfall reaching up in indescribable grandeur almost to the zenith . . . I am thrilled at the sight of the marvelous shimmer of the air which seems to lift the islands out of the sea and hold them as in a mirage. I am filled with transport when I feel the soft trade wind or bare my head to the sea breeze as it comes in from the Gulf Stream . . and when I watch it as it filters through the delicate leaflets of the coconuts or whirls the darker green leaves of the royals."

A Few Other Garden Books Are:

Book of Perennials, by A. C. Hottes; De La Mare, $1.50.

Annuals in the Garden, by H. S. Ortloff; Macmillan $1.25.

Hardy Flower Gardening (for Scotland and Northern England), by M. E. Stebbing; Grant and Murray, 8s. 6d.

Everybody's Garden, by W. P. Eaton; Knopf $2.50.

Garden Book of Verse, edited by W. Griffith and P. Paris; Morrow $2.50.

Italian Pleasure Gardens, by R. S. Nichols; Dodd $4.

Gardens in America, by M. P. Cran; Jenkins 10s. 6d.; Macmillan $3.

Gardens and Gardening, 1932, the Studio Garden Annual, edited by P. A. Mercer; cloth $4.50. Paper $3; Rudge; in England 10s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. Studio.

Backyard Garden, by E. I. Farrington; Stratford $1.50 (on vegetable gardening).

Down the Garden Path, by S. Nichols; Doubleday $2.50.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

By H. L. Milne-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In This Small Formal Garden Irish Yews Make an Effective Setting for a Round Fountain. Crazy Paving Edged With Flint Cobbles Gives Diversity to the Paths.

Common Sense in Design

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Henfield, Eng.

IN THE making of plans for a new garden, or for the altering of an old one, your first job will be to sum up the natural possibilities of the land and the features worth preserving. The house, of course, must be the keynote of the design. Then there is the aspect, the shape of the ground, the existing trees, the views from the windows, natural water, if you have any, anything that should be developed, accentuated or disguised. The nature of the soil too must be considered, the position with regard to other houses, the exposure to cold winds. All these things have to be taken into consideration before working out the design.

Some people get better results if they let the plan develop in their thoughts without putting it on paper. One idea leads to another. One can make rough drawings at first, on a plan to scale; that will help one's ideas to materialize, then they can be put away.

Two important points to keep in view are economy of labor, and easy practical access to all parts. First as to labor saving. Don't give yourself or gardener too much grass to mow or too many plants to stake. Planting for permanence saves effort. Flowering shrubs are just as beautiful as any other form of plant, and need very little attention when once they are established. An orchard or a piece of wild garden will remain beautiful without constant supervision. If, however, you must have a rock garden, prepare to look after it yourself. It demands careful and constant attention.

Paths that are flagged are an immense saving in weeding and keeping clean, but the original cost is rather heavy. One way is to pave the part nearest the house, and add a little more from time to time as one can. The paths are among the first things to be planned; a broad brick or stone terrace in front of the house is almost invariably satisfactory and gives dignity to the building. Dry paths to the back door and to the kitchen garden are also necessary. Some of the other walks can be of mown grass. They are a good setting for herbaceous borders, and help to achieve an atmosphere of peace.

The boundaries are the next things to be studied. Screens of trees and evergreen shrubs can be planted either to blot out ugly houses or as shelter from prevailing winds.

In every garden a small piece of ground must be allotted for rubbish, and that too must be planted out with evergreen shrubs or screened with wattles; work and tool sheds can be put here also.

All these things are just commonsense necessities which have to be dealt with in every garden, but they are important in the design.

Once your screens and service paths are settled, and space allotted for kitchen garden, you can begin to think about the garden proper. It is now that your ingenuity will be called upon to use any odd feature it may possess, and to convert the odd into the unusual. Is your ground at first sight too long for its width? Then accent the length; run a grass way unbroken through it and plant on either side of it. Does it slope steeply? Use its steepness to make terraces, dry walls and steps. Is it as flat as a billiard table? Make your level sward the joy of your friends, plan your beds with geometrical precision, and add a lily pond in a flat stone setting.

Let everything have its reason, every line its meaning, every path its clear purpose. Work always on the broadest simplest lines. Don't crowd too much incident into your picture. There should be spaces unbroken by planting or movement of any sort.

Hobbies and Hints

Baby Evergreen Trees
Hamburg, N. Y.

Dear Friends:

Personally I have received so much help from this Hobby Column that I would like to give something that would be of help to all of you who have made this column possible.

Three years ago I thought it would be fun to set out some evergreen seedlings to watch them grow and develop. Then, whenever I found a spot that needed a tree, I would have the tree for the place. So I purchased 100 Scotch pine, red pine and Norway spruce from a nursery. There they had been transplanted twice and had such a good root system that all lived. From a few inches of seedling tops they rapidly developed into miniature trees and the second winter they were beautiful specimens for potted Christmas trees.

One went to school for the primary reading table where it was trimmed and admired by all the little folks and later was set out on the grounds. Another went to a hospital for a baby's first Christmas tree and later was taken home and set out in his back yard. Each tree dug out seemed to bring as much pleasure to the recipient but it was not to be compared with the joy given to me who had cultivated, fed and loved it and watched it grow.

Later I set out more, less than two feet apart so you see they don't take much room. Of course, you couldn't leave them so close if left there, but this is a nursery row only and eventually all come out and I always take out the larger ones if they seem to crowd, thus thinning them. This time I set out mugho pine, Colorado blue spruce and arbor vitæ. Next I want to get junipers of all kinds and yews.

I find many friends who are starting a rock garden or fixing up a back yard or some child in quest of beauty who desires one for his very own. Wrapped in burlap fastened with a few nails, I find anyone can set the tree, still wrapped, in ground. Water well and they always live.

The little evergreens look so pretty tucked into a rock garden and as they become crowded, can always be taken out and put elsewhere or passed on to some friend who is starting in her beautifying work.

To raise beautiful plants and trees from seeds, cuttings or wee seedlings brings to me a pleasure unsurpassed, and to share these things from Nature's nursery with others is my joy.

(Mrs.) C. A. S.

In a Dormer Window
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Gardening Friends:

I enjoy with you the Hobby Column of the beautiful gardens of California, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, and invite you to visit my winter garden in St. Louis.

The garden is a dormer window facing south, and such a collection of plants! Most of the plants were brought in from the garden; Wandering Jew in all varieties, Philandendron in plain and fancy pots, some trellised on the handle of a fancy basket. A succession of blooms of bulbs planted during the autumn are eagerly looked for.

Just now our begonias give us color and bloom. The paper-white narcissi and Chinese lilies are just showing buds, and will be in bloom for Christmas, also the poinsettia.

Amaryllis have been repotted and watered to start growth, and will bloom the first of the New Year.

In October a dozen hyacinth bulbs were planted in pots and buried in a trench to form root. In a few weeks they will be brought into the house, and as soon as they show through the ground will be brought to the light, and will blossom until Easter.

It has been very interesting to watch things "just grow green." Even our own sweet potato in mason jars, is shooting such vines that supports are needed. The supports are wrapping twine trained over the curtain rods (minus curtain). Some ferns carried over have a place in the north window and are doing nicely. Even the chemical plant as described in a recent Monitor, is here. Very little money has been spent, but many happy hours have been enjoyed.

Pound tin cans, painted to harmonize, have been used, because the soil does not dry out as much as in a clay pot with artificial heat in the house and the purchase of new bulbs has been the only expense.

I do hope the Editor will not omit the Hobby Column, for I enjoy reading of other gardens and find the garden helps always help me.

(Miss) A. M. K.

While most of the lilies like shade at their feet and sun on their heads, the brilliant tiger lily is not particular, and once planted, is ever dropping bulblike seeds to provide more tiger lilies until you have an entire planting of them alone.

PUZZLED HUSBANDS

attention!

here's a practical suggestion
. . . for a practical Christmas

Here's a gift suggestion that will make this Christmas one of the happiest you've ever had . . . and one of the most thrifty, too . . .

A genuine Westinghouse Dual-automatic Refrigerator!

No other gift will bring Her so much honest enjoyment, so great a measure of helpfulness for years to come, as this most modern of all electric refrigerators. Shrewd husbands this year are selecting this gift, not alone for its popularity, but because it is an investment that pays for itself. In fact, its savings help you meet the easy payments.

Only the Westinghouse combines so many conveniences, with the extra dependability of dual-automatic performance, the extra economy of hermetically-sealed mechanism, the extra durability of all steel construction, the extra guarantee of a 4-Year Service Plan.

Liberal Christmas terms are offered. Call at your dealer's showroom today.

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MANSFIELD, OHIO

GENEVA ACCORD GIVES GERMANS ARMS EQUALITY

Five-Power Parley Breaks Versailles Limitations on Reichswehr

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Dec. 12—The five-power accord, reached here yesterday between the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy, brings Germany back into the disarmament conference on a basis of equality and diminishes the rigid limitations placed on German armaments by the Versailles Treaty, while it reenforces the Kellogg pact as applied to European countries.

It is regarded here as the most significant agreement reached by the great powers since the Lausanne meeting last summer.

Germany, only five months after shaking off the reparations burden, is now freed from the unilateral restrictions imposed on its national defense system. With Germany participating for the first time since July the disarmament conference bureau, which meets tomorrow, and its general commission, which meets Wednesday, can proceed to the elaboration of a convention which all interested countries will have an equal share in preparing. The full conference is expected to reassemble Jan. 19.

The disarmament conference bureau, composed of the president, 14 vice-presidents and the chairmen of the conference's five principal commissions, was formed by the conference last February to act as a steering committee. The general commission, on which each delegation has one member, was formed about the same time to handle technical questions in regard to disarmament.

Talk Bears Fruit

The five-power conversations which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, has been advocating for several months, and which finally took place at Geneva, instead of at London, as he would have preferred, have borne good fruit. Ten days' discussions between Mr. MacDonald, Baron Constantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister; Mr. Norman H. Davis of America; Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy; M. Edouard Herriot, French Premier, and M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, French War Minister, have not only marked a decisive stage in the progress toward disarmament, but also have fixed important landmarks in post-war history and the outlawry of war.

The American plan for getting a draft convention drawn up before Christmas had been abandoped, but the United States emissary, Mr. Davis, had an important share in reconciling the conflicting views of France and Germany on the equality question. Mr. Davis will sail for home on Dec. 15.

The Franco-Italian naval agreement, which, it was hoped, would be completed during the five-power talk, has not get been attained, but the margin which divides the two states has been considerably narrowed. Japan's latest contribution to the naval question, however, is not looked on as encouraging.

Japan's New Demands

The new Japanese proposals, published here Saturday, demand a notable increase in that country's naval forces in proportion to those of the United States and Britain. It would bring Japan's naval strength to the index figure of 8.7, compared with 10 for Britain and the United States, instead of 6.7 as at present under the Washington and London treaties.

The Japanese document states that there are certain points in the proposals made by President Hoover and the British Government with which the Japanese Government cannot associate itself. Japan proposes removing the naval discussions of the five principal naval powers from the disarmament conference and attempting to settle them by separate negotiations and regional agreements. It also lays great stress on the distinction between ships capable of aggressive action and those designed primarily for defense.

Berlin Sees Isolation Of Germany at End As Result of Arms Accord

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Dec. 12—A new basis for the peaceful settlement of some of Europe's most perplexing problems, it is emphasized in Germany, will result from the five-power agreement at Geneva, which recognizes the Reich's right to armaments equality.

Authoritative quarters characterized as "a tremendous and decisive step" the agreement which lifts not only Germany, but Austria and Bulgaria out of a second class position, restoring their ability to discuss world problems on an equal basis. They declare that the isolation of Germany is at an end and that a strong foundation has been erected for the development of the nation's individual rights.

It is authoritatively learned that the German Government interprets the Geneva agreement as practically striking Article 5 from the Versailles Treaty. No matter what the outcome of future armaments negotiations may be, it is believed that the Reich is not expected to consider itself bound by the special military provisions of the peace treaties.

Germany will make every effort to reach its goal on disarmament, which it believes is the only ultimate solution of the security problem. It will make strenuous efforts to achieve a convention to take the place of the former restrictions. But the attitude of the German Government leaves little doubt that if the convention is not successful, the Reich will not be halted from its plan to rebuild its defense forces. It is emphasized, however, that this refers to reconstruction of the Reichswehr on a more efficient basis, but does not involve rearmament.

CONGRESS FINDS FEW MEASURES FOR QUICK ACTION

Hoover and Legislature Almost Wholly on Opposite Sides

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 — Congress opened its second week of business today, with the conviction growing that few bills will pass the short session which are not of a non-controversial nature.

Mr. Hoover has made his budget and legislative proposals; the test of prohibition strength has been made in the House and four major problems now hold the center of the stage, with several others crowding forward for later attention. These are the Philippine independence bill, the effort to balance the budget—involving proposed pay cuts and economies — the prohibition problem, and proposed reform of the banking structure.

Except in the last item the record to date shows an almost uniform difference between Executive and Legislature. One can run down the list of Mr. Hoover's recent recommendations to Congress and check off those on which a clash between the White House and Congress is likely to occur. If one adds other items to the list, like farm relief and the St. Lawrence waterway, which Mr. Hoover did not mention in his message, the probability of a deadlock, resulting in presidential vetoes and frustrated efforts at action, looms just as likely.

The Philippine independence bill is the immediate business before the Senate. On this, Congress is likely to propose independence after a 15-year or longer interval, which President Hoover, judging by his campaign speeches, will oppose.

Mr. Hoover has recommended a cut in veterans' appropriations by about $138,000,000. Opponents seem strong enough to block the move. The same thing holds for Mr. Hoover's proposed second wage slash for federal employees, by which he hoped to save another item of about $50,000,000. The path seems rough, too, for the new Hoover sales tax proposal. It was defeated at the last session of Congress, and the same group opposes it today.

The consolidation of bureaus is opposed in the House. To every one of Mr. Hoover's budget balancing proposals, one group or another retorts that enactment of a beer tax would obviate the necessity of the new effort. The proposed beer tax promises to be the great red herring of the short session. Practical estimates indicate this tax could not possibly meet the expected deficit, but it nevertheless offers an excuse on all sides for not taking up the disagreeable task of financial reconstruction, to which Mr. Hoover has been reasonably pointed.

Mr. Hoover does not want a beer bill and it is generally thought he will veto this proposal, if it comes to him. Mr. Hoover and other Republican leaders likewise oppose the Garner "naked repeal" proposal, making one more subject on which a legislative deadlock is anticipated. Again the proposals heard for farm relief from the Democrats are the same ones which Mr. Hoover has branded as unsound. They will not escape his veto. On the other side of the picture Mr. Hoover wants quick enactment of the St. Lawrence waterway treaty, where it is almost certain that the Senate will never get to that before March 4.

He would also like a review of the war debts situation, but Congress seems obdurate in its determination to postpone or refuse action.

With such a stalemate probable between the Executive and legislative, nothing but noncontroversial measures offer much hope of passage. Banking reform is one of them, and the routine appropriation bills are the others.

Way Pointed Out To True Economy

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 13—Governments can economize in only one way. This is by reducing the unit costs of services which they render to the public. This is the opinion of Mr. Louis Brownlow, director of the Public Administration Clearing House, and former president of the International City Managers' Association.

Defining what is true economy in government, Mr. Brownlow pointed out practical ways in which governments can economize when he spoke to the Forum of the League of Women Voters here. He has served as as city manager of Knoxville, Tenn., and Petersburg, Va.

"It is necessary to distinguish between economy and mere cheapness," he said, "between saving public money by competent administration and whacking at public budgets with butchers' cleavers. It is not economy to cripple or abolish useful social services that only government can render.

Why Not Call Them Idahotes or Idahons?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Idaho—People who live in Idaho should call themselves "I-da-ho-vans," with the accent on the "ho," according to Dr. Henrietta J. Tromanhauser, foreign language authority at the University of Idaho.

Dr. Tromanhauser avers that two vowels should be separated by a consonant always to avoid a sound "crash" unpleasing to the ear.

"Separate those harsh vowels with a consonant, preferably 'v,' as the French would do," Dr. Tromanhauser said, "and you have 'Idahovan,' a noun with character, snap, and color, eminently more befitting the people of our State."

FERGUSON GETS WRIT TO STOP ROAD BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 13—An injunction issued by Judge J. D. Moore of the State District Court in Austin restraining the highway commission from letting any more contracts during the remainder of the fiscal year marks the first move of former Gov. James E. Ferguson toward his announced objective of gaining control of the commission's affairs.

The temporary restraining order was of short time, as the Appellate Court here dissolved it when the case came before it on appeal. The suit, however, is still to be tried on its merits. In the meantime, the Highway Commission is at liberty to award contracts totaling approximately $4,000,000, on which it has opened bids.

Reich Grants Financial Aid To Communities

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Aid for communities in Germany, which have found themselves in grave financial straits, has recently been provided by the Reich Government. An appropriation of 50,000,000 marks ($11,800,000) has recently been added to a previous 653,000,000 mark fund for this purpose.

Discussing the situation with the Reich's Chancellor, the Berlin Treasurer recently declared that the city had reached a point where its deficit for the current year would approximate 90,000,000 marks. The situation in Berlin is similar to that of many of the German communities. The capital city's deficit for the past three-year period will approximate 180,000,000 marks. Faced by such figures, the City Treasurer contended that the Reich's latest appropriation was insufficient as the share of Berlin, as an individual typical community, amounted to but 3,000,000 marks.

Meanwhile the Government has also attempted to lighten the municipal burden by arranging that no transfers of unemployment from the "crisis" to the "welfare" classes shall be made this winter. The German dole system provides for insurance for a stated period after which the unemployed receive "crisis" doles financed jointly by city and Reich. When the period of crisis payments is exhausted, the unemployed must depend on doles paid by the cities alone. This transfer will be temporarily halted beginning Oct. 1.

The Reich, however, does not present a reservoir from which extensive assistance can be drawn. The Reich Finance Minister, in a current recapitulation of the national financial situation, declared that the drop in tax and customs revenue during the year of 1932-1933 would approximate between 700,000,000 and 800,000,00 marks.

Adjusting of Debts Thought Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 13—Readjustment of debts, both domestic and international, down to the limits of present and future prospects for prices and income, must be made to restore that financial stability so necessary to a return to normalcy, was the view held by Prof. W. P. Calhoun of the University of Cincinnati Down-Town Discussion Group last night.

"Payment in gold, the possibilities of which are small, is of no value to a nation already having unduly large gold reserves and will lead to further currency disorder," he said.

"Adjustment is inevitable. Will we have the courage to adjust the debts and moderate somewhat our tariff policy without too great delay? Such a decision will be to our own self-interest and aid in the restoration of world prosperity."

Brewery to Stay In Milk Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 13—Even if Congress should pass a beer bill, the Bartholomay Company, once one of Rochester's biggest breweries, will forego the opportunity of manufacturing beer and will remain in the milk and ice cream business, it was announced by officials of the concern today.

The decision, reached after a letter from the Bartholomay and General Trust, Ltd., of England, which owns the majority stock of the firm, was regarded here as an indication that big breweries will not be eager to drop profitable types of business established after the advent of prohibition to rush back into the beer trade. The letter referred to the uncertainty of legal restrictions even if a beer bill should pass, and voiced the belief that, with sufficient breweries existing to meet any demand, it would be inexpedient to restore brewing equipment removed 13 years ago.

Mr. Sandys B. Foster, president of the Rochester firm, said he was in accord with the advice from the British holders and would take no action to restore the ice cream plant as a brewery.

Bank Closes, Farmers Trade With Merchants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev.—Farmers around the little village of Yerington, Nev., are setting a good example to other agricultural communities by demonstrating that it is possible to get along without money and yet live fairly well, keep the children in school and avoid becoming the wards of charity. Yerington's moneyless condition came about through the closing of its bank some months ago.

The ranchers are now bringing their dressed hogs, milk and other produce to town and trading it to the butcher and the baker and the grocer for what they need.

"We farmers must eat," one rancher said, "and you people in town are in the same fix, so the only way, as I see it, is to go on a trading basis. That's what our forefathers had to do when they landed in this country some 300 years ago."

WESTERN UNION CO. LOSS

Western Union Company reports October net loss of $173,345, contrasting with net income of $138,368 in the like month last year.

WORLD COURT ENTRY BACKED BY FOUNDATION

Appeal Sent to Senate for Action During Short Session

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—An urgent appeal to the Senate of the present session of Congress to effect ratification of the treaties pending for adherence of the United States to the World Court is in the hands of Republican and Democratic Senators today in two communications made public by Gen. James G. Harbord and Mr. John W. Davis on behalf of the American Foundation.

The petitions call for fulfillment of party platform pledges for adherence to the World Court, the one addressed to the Republican Senators being signed by 64 Republicans of national prominence and the one to the Democratic side of the upper House by 55 nationally known Democrats.

Settlement of the World Court issue is particularly pertinent to the present troubled condition of world affairs, the signers of the of the letters hold, declaring that, "in a world now emerging from economic chaos, there is peculiar need for the stabilizing influence of rational settlement of international disputes."

Each letter stresses that it is now 10 years since the World Court proposal was first submitted to the Senate, and seven since that body declared for adherence under certain conditions. Three protocols covering these terms were favorably reported to the Senate by its Foreign Relations Committee last June, and the letters state that the Court issue now is legislatively advanced to the point where it is no longer a question of whether adherence is desirable, "but whether the three pending protocols meet the Senate's 1926 reservations." The petitioners are in agreement with the State Department and the American Bar Association that the pending treaties fully meet the conditions originally imposed by the Senate.

Among the signers of the Republican appeal are General Harbord, Mr. Silas H. Strawn of Chicago, Dr. Robert A. Millikan of the California Institute of Technology, Mr. Louis K. Liggett, one-time national Republican committeeman for Massachusetts, and Gov. William Tudor Gardiner of Maine.

The signers of the Democratic appeal include Mr. Davis, Mr. Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, Mr. James M. Cox, one-time Governor of Ohio; Mr. Josephus Daniels of Raleigh, N. C.; Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut, and Mr. Alfred E. Smith of New York City.

Riverside to Grow 'Ramie' on Ranch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif.—A tract of land adjacent to the famous Mt. Rubidoux in this city, lying along the banks of the Santa Ana River and known as Evans Rio Rancho, has been obtained by the Chatt-Smith Corporation of Los Angeles to grow ramie.

Mr. Bela Chatt, chemist, and Mr. Paul Smith, treasurer of the corporation, have announced that 500 ramie plants will be set out immediately with the view to increasing the planting as soon as further stock is available by importation from Japan. The concern now owns 55 acres of the land and is under contract to acquire the remainder of the 1200-acre tract of Evans Rio Rancho.

Mr. Chatt has stated that a new method of degumming ramie, which is considered the strongest of plant fibers, will result in its development here under favorable conditions. Factories elsewhere are to be supplied with the processed ramie fiber, for manufacture into various products. Cloth, rope and other articles have been made for ages from this valuable plant. Ramie is said to be the oldest fiber recorded by history, the Egyptians having used it in wrapping mummies. It is grown principally in China, and shipped to Japan, England and Germany for manufacture into commercial articles.

YUGOSLAV FINANCES IN BETTER STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — Government reports show that the financial state of the Yugoslav Government has appreciably improved. Extensive economies have been effected and government receipts have been increased while the foreign trade balance has been decidedly improved.

The dinar also, which took a rapid fall at the beginning of September, has been at least temporarily pegged. Most salaries are paid fairly regularly. The state budget for the coming year has been reduced by 6 or 7 per cent. This means that Yugoslavia is meeting financial difficulties more successfully than most neighboring countries.

MRS. BALDWIN MAKES PLEA TO AID NEEDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STAFFORD, Eng.—A plan for families with comfortable incomes to "adopt" needy families for the winter months is being organized here, following an appeal by Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, wife of the Conservative leader. Visits are to be paid to the adopted families and food and clothing provided. Mrs. Baldwin is making similar appeals in other parts of England.

PRINCE NOW U. S. CITIZEN

Mr. Leo Constantine, former Russian Prince, renounced his title to nobility yesterday and became a citizen of the United States, it was announced. Mr. Constantine is connected with the library staff at Baker Library, Harvard business school.

Veterans Group Demands Slash Of Bonus 'Gifts'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Financed by funds borrowed against their bonuses, a group of World War veterans, organized as the Veterans' Justice Committee, today has under way a national advertising campaign to protest against prepayment of the bonus and compensation for "non-war disabilities." The committee is "not arguing either for or against the bonus law (adjusted compensation act) as it now stands," according to its first full-page newspaper advertisement yesterday, but "against an intolerable burden which Congress has put on the whole people."

The advertisement recites that Congress is spending more than $400,000,000 every year "on ex-service men and their dependents who suffered no injury whatever in war," representing nearly one-eighth of the total federal budget, and "is now contemplating a law providing for immediate payment of bonus certificates not due until 1945 at a cost to the people of $2,400,000,000 in immediate cash."

"We demand the repeal of the existing laws offering benefits for non-war disabilities and we demand the prevention of bonus prepayment," it continues. "We ask that you who read this advertisement write to your representatives in Congress to stop offering us the people's money."

Advertising was resorted to by the committee, according to its secretary, Mr. Robert Burlingame, as "the most immediate way of presenting the facts about veterans legislation. The veterans on this committee are all men who have never used their bonuses but who felt that this crisis provided a justification for the use of this money if it would bring about a saving to the whole people of $450,000,000 a year. The only money to spent directly on advertising will be money derived from borrowing against adjusted service certificates."

End to Dog Race Betting Sought By California Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—In spite of recent court decisions said to favor dog racing and optional betting, the California Civic Federation will continue an active campaign with the goal of stamping out this form of gambling, according to Mr. E. M. Robertson, president.

The federation claims the support of business interests, who are said to be indignant that hundreds of thousands of dollars should be withdrawn from legitimate trade for the benefit of gambling concessions. Also supporting the federation upon moral grounds are religious and civic organizations.

A score of officials and employees of the Culver City Kennel Club, charged with conspiracy to violate the State gambling laws, were acquitted recently in the Superior Court. Charges against many of the principals were dismissed upon technical grounds. As a result of the decision, the Southern California Kennel Club, only recently opened, decided to lengthen its racing season from 30 to 60 days.

Additional prosecutions of dog racing cases are contemplated by the district attorney's office, which will appeal the recent Superior Court decision, it has been announced.

Operas Exchanged By Texas Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—An exchange of civic operas between cities of the Southwest, in an effort to sustain grand opera by offering the musical programs at popular prices, was launched here in November when the Houston Civic Opera Association presented Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana."

Mrs. John Wesley Graham, president of the Houston association, announced that her organization, with its cast of more than 250 including ballet dancers, also planned to play in Austin and Dallas, Texas, and New Orleans, La. It was stated, also, that the first musical organization to "pay back" a visit from the Houston group would be the San Antonio Civic Opera Company, which is expected to sing at Houston sometime in January.

With the expedition called a "musical good will tour," a number of business men and music lovers not in the cast made the trip with the singers by special train from Houston to San Antonio. The Houston association brought two artists from Europe for its operas. They are Ivo Egidi, tenor, from Italy, and Nella Roesti, contralto of Holland. Texas singers in the cast included Paola Lawn Autori, soprano, formerly of the Chicago Civic Opera Company.

OREGON RECEIVES ART SCHOLARSHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—The University of Oregon has again been chosen as art educational center for the western part of the United States by the Carnegie Corporation, and $5500 will be available for scholarships in the School of Fine Arts here this coming summer. News of the granting of the fund was received from Mr. Ellis F. Lawrence, dean of the School of Fine Arts, who is now in the East.

The fund provides sufficient money for all expenses for a number of art teachers in summer session. Last summer 19 art teachers studied on the campus here under the terms of the scholarships. Living expenses, materials and even train fare are included in the grants. Teachers come here from all parts of the West and all are from institutions of higher education. Harvard University represents the eastern part of the country in this work and receives funds for it from the Carnegie Corporation.

Orders to Stop Mining in Papago Reserve Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The Phoenix Land Office has been directed to withdraw from mineral entry all lands on the Papago Indian Reservation, affecting about 1,000,000 acres. Mineral locations already made are to be respected.

There is much opposition to the order in Arizona, according to a letter addressed by the Governor's office to Senator Henry F. Ashurst, and the State's representatives at the National Capitol have been asked "to register a vigorous protest." It is declared that withdrawal is in violation of the terms of an executive order, issued by President Woodrow Wilson on Jan. 14, 1916, in which it was recited: "That the reservation is hereby created with the understanding that it shall not interfere with the prospecting for minerals under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe or the filing of entries in accordance with the mineral land laws of the United States."

The Tucson Chamber of Commerce also is protesting, with assertion that "the jobs of 1000 men in Pima County are in jeopardy," for the Papago Reservation is the only one in the State whereon mining claims were to be staked on the same basis as on ordinary public lands.

Dean G. M. Butler of the University College of Mines states that more prospecting has been in progress on the reserve recently than at any other time for years and that hundreds of prospectors now are to be deprived of opportunity for support, as well as of their chances for discoveries of new sources of mineral wealth.

SPAIN LISTS FOREIGN LABOR

MADRID, Dec. 13 (AP)—The Labor Ministry's official census so far has enrolled 15,000 foreigners now working in Spain, it was revealed Dec. 10. These workers, the census showed, have been paid wages amounting to more than 100,000,000 pesetas (currently about $8,000,000). It is estimated that more than 50,000 unregistered foreigners are now working in Spain.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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CHRISTMAS HOLLY—Grown under southern skies; generous package by parcel post $1. GROVER A. ELNN, El Dorado, Arkansas.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

World Court Month by Month

* * *

Ownership of Greenland Coast Now in Session; Judges Vote 6 to 5 Against Night Work by Women

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The "piece de resistance" during last month's World Court activities was the Eastern Greenland case between Denmark and Norway, concerning the legal status of certain parts of Eastern Greenland, Denmark being the applicant and Norway the respondent. Detached from all secondary issues the contention is whether Denmark holds full sovereignty over all Greenland or not. The hearings opened on Nov. 21.

Some 20 Scandinavian newspapers were represented at the meetings by special correspondents, which shows how great an interest the two Scandinavian peoples are taking in this issue. A host of advocates, counsels and experts for both parties have settled down in the big Court Room and hearings are expected to last till Christmas. This is an extremely voluminous case, exceeding nearly any previous one. The written documents already fill 18 huge volumes.

Outsiders might well wonder about the considerable expenses the parties have gone to in this case, especially if one realizes that the material interest involved is very small. The point is, however, that the important fundamentals of sovereignty and the acquirement of new territory are involved. There are historical and other interests, especially on the Danish side, which strongly account for the incitement of national feelings through this Greenland case.

The Danish experts number 10, the Norwegian five. On the list of Danish experts there are many world-known names. There is, for instance, Vice-Admiral G. C. Amdrup, president of the Greenland scientific research committee, who was leader of several famous expeditions in the polar regions and to East Greenland. Mr. Lauge Koch is also very well known in polar research circles, as is Mr. Knud Rasmussen, the famous explorer. On the Norwegian side Prof. Adolf Hoel is a very well-known man in Greenland affairs.

Sometimes wonder is expressed as to how Norway could occupy Eastern Greenland last year, as the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Sweden and Japan in 1919 expressly acknowledged the Danish sovereignty over entire Greenland. But Norway claims this was no recognition of sovereignty and the 1924 agreement between Norway and Denmark left the question of sovereignty unsettled. Norway, however, chose to interpret this agreement as to mean that Eastern Greenland was declared to be "no man's land." Now if the World Court would finally say that it is "no man's land," the one who would be there first in this region would have the better position, under international law. This is the reason why Norway last year so unexpectedly occupied Eastern Greenland.

One of the outstanding topics discussed by the Court was the delivery (Nov. 15) of an advisory opinion relative to the interpretation of the convention of 1919 concerning employment of women during the night.

By six votes to five (Baron Rolin Jacquemyns, Count Rostworowski, Messrs. Henry Fromageot, Walter Schücking, and D. Anzilotti) the Court indicated that this convention adopted in 1919 by the International Labor Conference, applies to women who hold positions of supervision or management in specified industrial undertakings and are not ordinarily engaged in manual work. This opinion is in accordance with the British Government's standpoint and with that maintained by the great international labor organizations. Mr. Anzilotti delivered a dissenting opinion to the effect that the convention of Washington applies exclusively to women manual workers.

It has been noted, that in the western states of the United States of America women organizations raised a protest against the judgment of the World Court in this case. It should be recognized, however, that the Court only gave an advisory opinion. From a general point of view these protests might appear to be inconsistent, as the Court's decision is in favor of a standpoint which extends protection to women.

The protests, however, are based on the women's organizations' dislike of any discrimination between the sexes and of any stipulation that might be interpreted as placing a mark of inferiority on women. On the other hand, in the face of this advisory opinion of the World Court, the International Labor Conference might revise the law.

* * *

Earlier in November the Court devoted some sessions to hearings in the case between Germany and Poland, concerning the alleged too literal interpretation and application of the Polish income tax legislation, to the Prince of Pless Administration, during the years 1925-1930.

The Polish Government had filed a preliminary objection in this case, as the Polish Government believed that the Prince of Pless had not exhausted the means of appeal with the Polish courts of justice. His protests against the assessments 1925-1929 are pending before the Polish Administrative High Court and the appeal from the assessment of 1930 is pending before the commission of appeal. The German Government, however, opined that the attitude of the Polish authorities conflicts with the convention of Geneva and so can be brought before the World Court without waiting for the decision of the competent Polish instances.

The hearings in this case were attended by a considerable number of representations of different Governments, not being parties to the case. They showed a lively interest in the pleadings which shows that a certain amount of importance is attached to the issues of law involved in this case.

ONTARIO

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(Continued)

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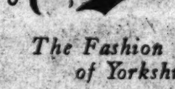

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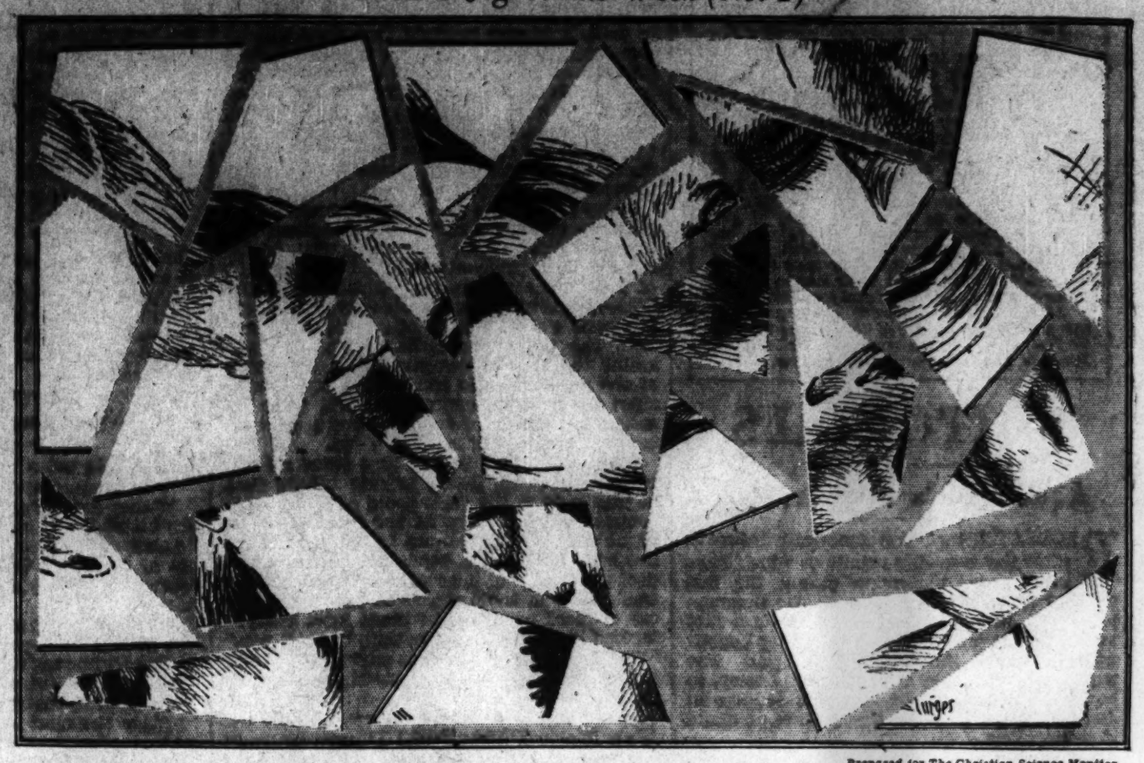
Guess-O-Jig of the Week (No. 1)



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The object of the game is to fit the pieces together and identify the subject. (You may find it convenient to paste the puzzle on cardboard before cutting the pieces.) After identifying the subject, send the name of the person, place, or thing, to the Feature Editor. The names of all readers sending correct answers will be published four weeks from today. Be sure to give the number: "Guess-O-Jig No. 1."

All Nature

Pignut

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

JUST as the bark of the rugged shagbark hickory is the guidepost leading upward to sweet-flavored nuts, so the clean, smooth, rather grayish bark of the pignut is a warning that only tasteless or bitter nuts grow above. As the tree increases in age, the bark becomes coarser and more rough, but it never sheds.

Only a city-bred boy would be fooled into gathering pignuts in woodland pastures, for nearly every country-bred youngster has learned the difference in his early nutting days. Farmers used to drive their pigs into such pastures to fatten them on thin-shelled nuts, hence the common name of "pignut." Another distinguishing feature is found in the husks, which are not angled but rounded and thin, dividing only part way down into four sections. Thus the nut is not easily shucked.

The pignut tree is becoming popular for ornamental planting. It is well shaped with a rounded head and smoother foliage than the shagbark, which would be entirely out of place because of its untidy bark. The trees are often 100 feet or more in height, with a tall, straight trunk and stout, spreading branches; the slender, bright green branchlets are marked with lenticels and thickly covered with reddish-brown hairs.

The brownish wood is hard, tough, heavy, and rather flexible; the sapwood is somewhat lighter.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

32

Illuding to the Republicans by name he said that although they continue to remain hopeful that they will not be reconciled to the loss of power of which they were deprived in the recent election. It was twelve years ago since they were defeated and it is most incomprehensable for them to believe that it has been repeated again

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor. Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

NOTHING is so strong as gentleness,
Nothing so gentle as strength.
—FRANCIS DE SALES

The Children's Corner

The G. O. G. Club Learns Something New

Iris told Daisy, and Daisy told Pansy,
And Pansy told Myrtle and Rose.
Then Rose told the Violet and Lily,
And now every one of them knows.

KNOWS what? Why, what Miss Joyce told Iris—that if they would all be at her house at two o'clock on Saturday, she would show them how to make something pretty and useful.

You may be sure they all arrived promptly, and in a very few minutes were seated around the big oilcloth covered table in Miss Joyce's pretty kitchen—the seven little girls of the G. O. G. Club (which means Garden of Girls).

On the table were some pencils and rulers, a tube of paste, a box of paints with several brushes, and some pieces of heavy brown wrapping paper. The paper wasn't new, but it was clean and smooth, for Miss Joyce, who had been saving it for some time, had ironed out all the wrinkles that very morning. And it was such a pretty brown color—not too light and not too dark, and quite stiff and strong.

"Now watch me!" said Miss Joyce, and everybody watched carefully, and when they didn't understand, they asked questions.

First Miss Joyce took a ruler and pencil and drew a perfect square on the brown paper and cut it out. Each side of the square was 4 inches long. Then, using the ruler again, she drew dotted lines across the square from corner to corner—diagonals, she called them. It then looked like Fig. 1.

Then she cut away one of the four parts into which the diagonals had divided the square, and then it looked like Fig. 2. Then she cut off almost all of the next part, leaving only a strip about one-half inch wide along the diagonal for a flap. (Fig. 3.)

Then she folded the paper along the two diagonal lines that were left, which are marked with dots in the picture, and then it looked like Fig. 4. Then she spread some paste onto the little flap, and pasted it to the piece above. Then she put her finger between the two pieces and held up the little pocket.

"What is it?" she asked.

"It's a soldier hat," said Daisy.

"It might be," answered Miss Joyce, "but it's really something more useful."

"I know!" cried Pansy, "it's to slip over the corner of a page to keep your place in a book. I saw my teacher using one the other day." And that's just what it was.

Each girl was eager to make one, and it was so easy, only you had to be careful and neat and not cut away too much, and not smear the paste over the right side of the corner.

Then everybody pasted or painted on hers a little flower, or butterfly, or bird, or bee, or anything she wished, and there was a pretty little gift all ready for Christmas—so pretty and so useful, and fun to make as well.

Then each girl made another, and put her own particular flower name upon it, and they all thought what fun it would be to surprise people on Christmas morning by making them think they didn't know who had given them the bookmark, when all the time there was their name on it in a flower. They found pictures of their flower names to paste or copy in paint from the seed catalogues of last year that Miss Joyce gave them—plenty of them!

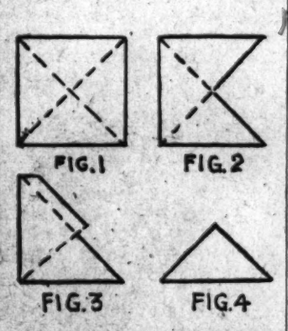


FIG. 1 FIG. 2 FIG. 3 FIG. 4

The Diagram Will Help You Make This Simple Gift.

Just a piece of paper brown,
Some scissors and some paste,
Just a crayon or a brush,
And, working without haste,
Carefully and lovingly
As you go along,
Here's a pretty bookmark,
Surely worth a song!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Love's Garden'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

THERE were several acres back of Elysian Park that were not under cultivation. The ground was hilly, covered with underbrush and rocks, and the Park Commission never saw fit to improve it, as that side of the park faced a very modest neighborhood.

Mr. Burges moved into the neighborhood several years ago, and, being retired from business, he looked about for an opportunity to serve. He saw marvelous opportunities for a garden in these waste acres and received permission to develop them. He called it "Love's Garden"—his efforts would be a labor of love, as he was given to understand there would be no salary, although water would be piped for his use.

Month followed month of clearing and burning brush and piling stones. Mr. Burges spent his evenings studying landscaping and planning his garden. The neighbors looked on, without much interest or coöperation except an indulgent smile now and then.

Then spring came, and the planting commenced; and in two or three months the barren waste turned into a beautiful patterned garden, glorious in a rainbow of vivid colors. The trees sent up new growth and the birds and butterflies took up their abode in the garden.

The neighbors became actively interested and brought slips from their gardens, and carried away other slips. Everybody told the story of the growth of "Love's Garden" and the kindness and patience of its originator. Many neighbors began to improve their gardens and to make the whole neighborhood more beautiful.

Daily, Mr. Burges tends his garden and enjoys his visitors. He says he doesn't receive any money for his work, but that it is the best-paying job he ever had.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Misapplying the sound of "a" as in "anoint" (Miss M. M., who asks if we, too, have heard this *a* sound—as in *sofa*—given to the first letter of words such as "immediately," "electric," "eternal," "imagine," etc.)—Yes; and we trust that this brief mention will be sufficient to encourage public speakers to be a bit more careful.

Various uses of "that" (M. I. E.)—The inquirer submits the following sentence:

That man is the one *that* was so determined to testify *that* the judge had to fine him for contempt.

The question is raised regarding the rôles played by the three "thats." The first ("*That* man") is a demonstrative adjective. It points out or particularly marks a certain man. (A demonstrative adjective modifies a noun; a demonstrative pronoun stands alone, as, "That is the house.")

The second ("*that* was") is a relative pronoun. It relates to "that man."

The third ("*that* the") is a conjunction. It connects the effect (being fined) with the cause (determined to speak).

Note that possible confusion in the sentence could be avoided by inserting a comma before the third "that."

Note, too, that "that" is colloquial as an adverb ("If it was *that* good, why didn't you eat it all?") Substitute "so."

Lighter Vein

Still Asking

A small girl was entertaining her mother's visitor.

"How is your little girl?" she asked.

"I am sorry to say, my dear, that I haven't a little girl."

"How is your little boy?"

"I haven't a little boy, either."

"Then what are yours?" — *Tit-Bits.*

One Better

Englishman: "Over here pumpkins are so big that three men can stand on one."

American: "That's nothing. Over in America the vegetables are so big that sometimes twenty cops can stand on one beat."—*American Boy*

Ideal Person

Lady (applying for a maid): "I am very particular. I want a maid who will not answer me back."

Employment Agency Manager: "I have just what you want—a former telephone operator."—*Wammel.*

Ah! That's It

It was the first time Mr. and Mrs. Gaffer had been to a huge supercinema. The magnificence of everything in the building made them gape in astonishment.

Above, in the roof, the whirring of an electric propeller, for freshening the air, caught their ears.

"Whatever's that, Henry?" she asked her husband.

Hubby looked thoughtful.

"Why, Martha," he said at last, "I know what it is. It's one of them 'film fans' you read so much about."—*Answers.*

Wireless Simplified

"Mose, can you explain wireless telegraphy to me?"

"Yessuh, it's like dis: Ef you-all had a long, long houn' dawg, an' he stretched from Cincinnaty to Cleveland, and you stept on his tail in Cincinnaty he would howl in Cleveland. Dat am telegraphy. Only in wiahless you does de same thing without de dawg."—*Toronto Globe.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Christian Science Monitor

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

A Fair Field for the Railroads

REGULATION of the American railroads after the war—the results of which have been under discussion during the last week by the National Transportation Committee under Mr. Coolidge—was based on a fact and a theory. The fact was that they constituted a virtual monopoly in transport. The theory was that they were a public enemy, to be curbed, even chained, lest they indulge in certain pre-war practices that marked an abuse of monopolism.

Nowadays the fact, viewed as a generalization, has been destroyed. The railroads have to compete not only with waterways, but with trucks and buses, with pipe lines, and with airplanes. In scarcely any other field has progress been so rapid in the last decade as in that of transport. All these rivals have made great inroads upon railroad business. It is estimated that even in normal times 70,000 miles of line out of the 240,000 miles of American railway cannot be operated save at a loss. The new forms of competition account in greatest part for this state of things, which is eloquent evidence that, no matter what might have been said in 1920, the railroads no longer exercise a transport monopoly.

Nobody would want to stem the tide of economic progress by subsidizing an obsolescent form of transport. Such a course would be equivalent to a decision by our forefathers resisting the inventions that gradually made, say, the stagecoach antiquated. Happily for present living standards, such static notions did not prevail. In the present case, however, it is the new rivals to the railroads that are subsidized and the older mode of transport that is penalized.

Under the Transportation Act of 1920 the railroads were carefully circumscribed in their rate making. Moreover, they were required, under the famous "recapture" clause of the act, to return to the regulatory authority part of their earnings in excess of a fair return even from these circumscribed rates. None of their strong, vigorous and pushing rivals have to endure such disabilities.

The deduction is clear. If the railroads are obsolete, that condition should be proved by the institution of parity of competition, either by the unfettered operation of economic forces or by legislative equality. Regulation which has not moved with the times has hog-tied the railroads in this race for carrier survival.

The matter is the more urgent because so much of the nation's savings are represented by railroad bonds. The railroads owe the public nearly $12,000,000,000, a sum which is due, not to great financiers, but to savings banks, insurance companies, to trustee accounts; in short, to John Citizen.

Suppose that, given equality of competition, the railroads should some day lose out. The very theory is sufficient grounds for releasing them from the "recapture" provision as at present framed. Surplus earnings should now be devoted to the repayment of debt in the event that other forms of transport will at some future time make the railroads relatively worthless. But no forward-looking policy can come without a change in the public outlook. People in general must first realize that the railroads have now transformed themselves from a public enemy into a problem calling for common sense solution by the community at large.

Subterfuges Must End

THE net result of the week-end exchange of war-debt notes between Britain and America seems to be that London will pay the installment due December 15 with one opinion of what the money is for, while Washington will receive payment with an entirely different view. Britain will turn over $95,500,000 to the United States with the understanding (on her own part) that the general system of intergovernmental payments suspended by the Hoover holiday is not thereby resumed; the United States will accept payment with the understanding (on her part) that it is resumed.

This is a dangerous subterfuge. It perpetuates misunderstandings. It tends to confirm in each country opposing views which need to come together head on instead of passing on separate tracks. It is a continuation of the artifice by which Europe was able to make the Lausanne agreement under the impression that America favored such a settlement as a preliminary to an agreement in turn with her debtors. It is of a piece with the fiction maintained officially by Washington that reparations had no connection with war debts, even while two-thirds of German payments were being used under the Young plan to pay the allies' debts to the United States.

Such quibbling may be necessary. It may avoid an explosion. But it cannot go on much longer. And the governments involved, instead of encouraging their respective peoples to believe that their own views are right and should be maintained, would do better to explore the possibilities of compromise. It is true that the debts are legal obligations. It is true, too, that transfer of payments under present conditions is going to be expensive to creditor as well as debtor. Congress so far seems to see only the first fact; Europe seems to see only the second. Both should give attention to a middle way.

It is unlikely that the debts can be collected in full; it is also unlikely that they will be completely canceled. But there are distinct possibilities of partial payment under better arrangements for transfer. The United States would still have to receive payment in goods, but if those goods could come from the debtors' colonies in the form of raw materials not produced in America, they might be paid and received with less difficulty.

There are various plans for commercializing the debts much as a portion of reparations was commercialized under the Young plan, or for turning debt payments into the development of backward countries from which the United States would ultimately receive payment. These proposals are all worthy of serious investigation. The United States has agreed to reëxamine the debt settlements. Some lightening of the burden should result. But any revision short of complete cancellation will leave an economic problem of transfers and a political problem of opposing national views.

Good economists believe that transfers can be greatly eased. Fiscal experts believe that at least part of the debts could be turned into commercial obligations in the form of bonds payable to private creditors. In those directions lies hope for positive, peaceful solution of the debt problem. And if governments and peoples would turn in those directions and ask, "How can reduced payments be made most easily?" instead of stubbornly repeating, "I can't pay," "You must pay" or "I'm not paying," "You are paying," progress toward a satisfactory settlement would be rapid.

Too Many Plans Spoil Disarmament

EVERY fresh effort of the governments to assure disarmament, improve the economic situation and consolidate peace should be welcomed. Nothing should be said to discourage the elaboration of any scheme which promises to take the world nearer to its objectives. If it reveals good will and high resolve, it should be examined with sympathy, approved for its excellencies, and—translated into practice.

But the multiplication of plans is not in itself a specially favorable sign and should not be commended. One sound plan which is executed is worth twoscore plans that succeed each other without result. In a court of justice an alibi is valuable; but two alibis are worth nothing at all. So in the search for a solution of the world's problems it must not be taken as a proof of progress that no sooner has the applause for one plan subsided than another plan asks applause.

In the matter of disarmament, it was claimed that years of study of the conditions and possibilities were necessary before a conference could meet. The public was indulgent, and patiently waited for the preliminary work to be done. Every kind of consideration was urged; and argument and counter-argument served chiefly to show the difficulties of a general agreement. Yet at last, thirteen years after the armistice, it was believed that the spadework had been completed, and that the powers could meet to place themselves in accord on the essential points. For the greater part of a year the Disarmament Conference has now been in session at Geneva; and the conclusion which may properly be drawn is the negative one that the years of preliminary investigation served for very little and that the problem had to be faced as if from the beginning.

Most of the leading countries felt bound to produce plans. Nor were these plans contradictory; it seemed possible to weld them together and, by cutting off individual excrescences, to offer a single plan acceptable to all. This task was indeed undertaken, but instead of logically proceeding, it appeared to be forgotten in the excitement of another plan, and yet another, and after that a third, and so forth, which were drawn up by the different nations, some of whom had already put up plans but believed it incumbent on them to change them with each change of government.

Taken on their merits, many of these plans, if not all, were worthy of praise. But what it is now important to remember is that the peoples expect a definite decision rather than a series of plans. They cannot keep on cheering new proposals; they want something to be done on one or more of these proposals. The purpose of this conference, which should not be overlooked, is to effect disarmament, and not to postpone disarmament by an unending string of disarmament plans.

It does not matter particularly which plan is now taken as the basis of discussions and negotiations; but it would be well if, without further delay, the delegates could settle down to a real program. Otherwise the public will become skeptical and will think that they are evading the issues.

A certain latitude was necessary at the beginning. The conference could hardly be expected to orient itself immediately. If one plan did not seem to meet the case, it was well to have alternatives. The conference should now determine which of the multitudinous plans it will take as the basis of its deliberations. Surely, out of all the plans advanced, a single plan, to be accepted and carried out, can be evolved.

Edward MacDowell

BAYREUTH in Bavaria and Peterborough in New Hampshire, though geographically far apart, unite in a common bond. To an ever-widening circle the admiration for Edward MacDowell, of which the colony in New Hampshire is a symbol, has not a little of the touch of reverence accorded by a whole world for the composer of "Tristan and Isolde."

The present nation-wide commemoration of the gifted American composer is abundant evidence of the affection in which Edward MacDowell is held. Incidentally, it is pleasant to chronicle that a huge audience of New Yorkers could forget temporarily the lurking cares of Tammany rule to fill Carnegie Hall the other evening in tribute to Mrs. MacDowell, who so long and so loyally has spent herself in fulfilling the dream of her husband to provide a place where creative artists might work, unburdened by material handicaps.

An interesting parallel might be drawn between Wagner and MacDowell. Both believed in the correlation of the arts, that "all the arts are brothers." In his epic music dramas the German master coördinated music, acting and the technique of the theater. The American composer dreamed, when he was a professor at Columbia University, of a school of fine arts where the student should gain a general knowledge of art canons before devoting himself to his chosen artistic career.

At the head of one of his compositions in "The New England Idyls" MacDowell wrote:

> A house of Dreams untold—
> It looks out over the whispering treetops
> And faces the setting sun.

That many distinguished figures in the world of art—literature, poetry, sculpture, playwriting, painting—have produced their works in the meditative inspiration induced by the rolling woodland scene at Peterborough proves the worth-while stuff of which MacDowell's dreams were made.

Warning From a Wet

"THIS is not a bill to enhance the profits of brewers and distillers, and the sooner they get out and stay out of Washington, the better it will be for the American people." So shouted Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York before the House Ways and Means Committee in its hearing on the Collier beer bill.

Though long an ardent critic of prohibition, Mr. LaGuardia sounded a courageous warning to those who seek its modification or repeal in the interest of private profit. His stand will be heartening to many whose impelling desire is to place the most effective possible restraints on alcoholism, whether by prohibition or otherwise. Some wets have promised that if prohibition is discarded a better system of liquor regulation will follow. Whether the wets who honestly hold this hope are sufficient in number to control the flood they venture to let loose, drys may doubt. But if they do array themselves against the extremism that springs from greed, they should have the support at that point of all who deplore liquor abuses.

In fact, the demand that the liquor traffic, if it is relegalized, shall be kept out of private hands and out of the range of private profit and promotion has already the support of an extensive public sentiment. It is a sentiment sufficiently well grounded that Mr. LaGuardia's remonstrances might reasonably have an effect in another section of the Capitol where a Senate committee is formulating a proposal for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Such a proposal, if it omits to keep the dispensing of liquor in responsible and disinterested hands, will deserve to find no more favor with the American people than did the Garner "naked repeal" amendment with the House of Representatives—if as much. The distribution might be handled, it has been suggested, by a governmental agency or a limited-dividend corporation under official supervision. Without some such provision, it is difficult to see how the oft-promised protection of dry states and banning of the saloon could mean anything.

A repeal resolution any less guarded would have the determined opposition of millions besides the Anti-Saloon League group which has lately reaffirmed its opposition to any repeal move whatever. The wet activity which shows the fangs of greed, as Mr. LaGuardia pointed out, can do as much as dry activity to prevent repeal.

To paraphrase his statement with which this editorial began: Repeal, if it should come, is not intended by the conscientious to enhance the profits of brewers and distillers, and the more strongly public sentiment is resolved, either by regulation or by prohibition, to take private profit out of the liquor business and keep it out, the better it will be for the American people.

Disappearing Dialects

THE proposal at the recent Drama League Conference in England that twenty-four records should be made of British dialects has received the approval of all who are genuinely interested in the welfare of the most widely spoken language that the world has ever known.

The need for such records is apparent. The Scottish dialect, or rather the Scottish accent, remains as ubiquitous as ever among Prime Ministers, Archbishops of Canterbury and heads of departments. But nearly all other British dialects and accents are rapidly disappearing.

Many people regard this progressive disappearance of dialects in a mood of sentimental regret. Dialects harbor many a poetic phrase, many a vigorous expression, many a rich sound that the English language can ill afford to lose. But there is a credit as well as a debit side to the account. Progressive thinkers look forward to the establishment of a society not characterized by class distinctions. Nowadays, when rich and poor dress more or less alike, it is the manner of speech more than anything else that reveals social status.

Certain accents and dialects, such, for example, as the Scottish, retain their old repute. But the great majority of them do not. It is significant that those scholars and researchers who are most voluble in their praise of them rarely or never use them in ordinary conversation. The fact is that dialect, so picturesque and poetical, is one of the things that most divide the British nation. With the nationalization of a nearly standard English, the day of class divisions is drawing to a close.

Editorial Notes

A campaign is being undertaken by the National Child Labor Committee to return to school more than 2,000,000 juveniles now employed and supplant them with some of the more than 10,000,000 American adults at present idle. The effort, if successful, will give the members of both groups the opportunity they deserve.

A California natural scientist seeks to chill the mad dance of the electrons in an atom to a temperature of 456 degrees Fahrenheit below zero in order to study the action of the crystals. The temperature would certainly label it an attempt to get down to cold facts.

Much Ado About Barbers

IT WOULD get me little or nothing, I suppose, to pose as a connoisseur of barbers; and yet, perhaps I should be forgiven for my extreme interest in them did this prosaic age understand a little more clearly the history and traditions of this once highly honored profession, and did today not regard so nonchalantly the art of ornament and dress.

Because as a class, these tonsorial artists have been all but threatened with extinction by the development of machinery and the mechanization of much that was formerly managed by their skillful fingers, I once thought it worth while to acquaint myself with the history of the profession, as well as to fit into it the biographies of those few splendid specimens which it had been my privilege to know.

* * *

In a large sense, I account the barber shop to have been one of the first institutions of civilization, and to have begun when one pre-Adamite with tweezers of clamshell plucked an offending whisker from his pilose, "probably arboreal" neighbor. While the pyramids were rising from the sands of Egypt, the prestige and importance of the barber were rising with them.

Later, in Greece, the barber must have gathered to his shop clients and pupils for the purpose of beautifying their persons and enlightening their minds much the same as Plato was teaching them on the street corners and in the temple porches. It was, however, during the Middle Ages, in Italy, that the barber raised himself to the highest level of usefulness and prominence. Under the ægis of the Medici, the shop of the barber—so George Eliot, who made herself the chronicler of this period of tonsorial development, tells us in "Romola"—became the very hub of the universe of talk, the cradle of artistic, political and literary *conversazioni*.

The high and the low, the rich and the poor, business men, artists and scholars came to these shops to learn the news of the day, to hear the latest songs, to discuss the merits of recent poems. Even the shrewd Machiavelli himself, his ferret nose to the political wind to sniff out its secrets, made the rounds regularly. And to one shop in particular all men made their way — the shop of that prince of barbers, Nello. With princely gesture, but always with becoming modesty, Nello spoke of his shop as "the focus of Florentine intellect."

How much it would mean to me to have sat in the chair of that loquacious Florentine! I have dreamed many times of being there, and of hearing his smooth tongue, "Now, Messer, the chin a little higher; just let your eyes rest there on that cherub frescoed on the ceiling. 'Tis a rare piece of workmanship. I had it done especially for my clients." Then as he quilts me with snowy suds: "Ah, Messer, the strangest turn may take affairs; 'twas only yestere'en the word went 'round that in the very . . ." Will it be another political intrigue; will it concern a rare *objet d'art* come upon suddenly; or will it be some later heresy of Fra Savonarola? I do not know, for always I awake to find it a dream about my being there. There is no Florence, no chatting Nello, above all, no cherub smiling on the ceiling!

* * *

But all has not been futile search in my attempt to trace the descendants of the princely Nello. True, I have not always felt that magic touch, but several times I have come across those whose Olympian parentage showed itself in everything they did. Nor have these few whom I have known been what they were because of race. The inspiration for their art lay far deeper than mere nationality.

Take General, for example. He was a ponderous son of Ham; but there was no mistaking his kinship with Nello. That was evident the moment one sat in his chair. No weather talk for him; philosophy alone could satisfy. Wisdom was his forte and his method of impartation was truly Socratic. But he had another thing in his favor: he knew when to stop with the clippers—he had an artist's sense of finish!

Then there was Jones, whom I discovered in a little midwestern town. With the retiring of a true artist, his modest, one-chair shop was somewhat withdrawn. One reached it by a flight of stone steps from the street above. Imagine my thrill of discovery on hearing these words opening our conversation: "You see, my shop is sorta like a meetin' of crossroads—east, west, north, south, seems like they all jist center here!" Ah, yes, indeed, I had recognized that; here was another focus of intellect, another center of the earth!

This prairie Nello fairly turned the village upside down, emptied all its interesting pockets, then, just as carefully, estimated their contents. He was a rare find, this fellow, a barber of the first lather, and a worthy inheritor of the Muses.

There have been others, too; Samuele, for instance, who could discuss painting and architecture as well as baseball and billiards; Olsen from Skåne, a mild-eyed viking who narrated ancient sagas all the while he cut my hair; the clockmaker-naturalist-barber whose conversation was as keen and accurate as the precision instruments with which he worked on watches. . . .

Of course, there have been many of the other kind, too—barbers who knew nothing of Mt. Olympus, and who had no feeling for cherubs—but even they served a purpose: They could still cut hair!

J. B. D.

Todore Meets His Crisis

HE IS short of stature, boyish in appearance, poorly dressed and usually unshaved. He is strong, vibrant with energy, quick in action and speech, impulsive and accommodating. A mass of bushy hair gives an aspect of fierceness to a wistful face, ready immediately to accept a challenge or to return a smile.

I found him in Cham Koria, a beautiful little mountain resort, when I was touring through western Bulgaria on a motorcycle. I stopped at his modest store for information and refreshments and learned that he had a pleasant upper room where I might spend the night for forty cents.

I mounted the stairs to clean up and after he had repeatedly poured cold water into my hands from a jug and I had spattered quite a lot on the floor in washing my face, I took the white, homespun, red-fringed towel he offered and loitered a while to watch him dress my bed.

After this I went to a little restaurant, hidden near by in the dense, dark woods, and after supper returned to my host. We lifted my iron horse over the high threshold into the store, and since there were no customers demanding service, I sat down on the kerosene case to chat with the bouncing, wiry-haired, young proprietor.

I began, of course, by asking, "How is business?"

"Oh, not so bad," he answered cheerily. "The season's a bit late, but people are beginning to come. I guess most of the villas will be occupied."

"How long's the season here?"

"Two months. The place is full just July and August, though there are quite a few people here in the spring and some in the autumn," he explained.

"What do you do in the winter time?"

"I'm here the year around. No business in winter, but I keep the place open. A few woodsmen and caretakers drop in. I also gather wood and sell it."

"Family?"

"Mother and two sisters."

"Here?"

"No. Not usually. They live eight miles down the line, in the city of Samokove. We have a little house down there, two rooms and a kitchen."

"Inherited, I suppose."

"No, new. We're refugees. I built it. A schoolteacher, Miss Pavlova, lent me $500. I used to have a store down in Samokove, too. Sold books and stationery to the students of the American school there. But the school moved to Sofia and left me stranded. I went completely broke and moved up here to begin all over again. I have $1000 worth of debts," the young merchant confided, regretfully, and added, "That time in the bookstore with the students was my golden age."

"Are you going to be able to get out from under?" I asked, disturbed at his heavy burden.

"I think so. I can't complain. I'm getting on little by little," he asserted emphatically. "At first I told Miss Pavlova, 'I can't meet my interest payments any more; couldn't I make it just half for a while?' She said, 'All right, Todore, make it half.' But I couldn't even do that, so she said, 'Well, Todore, don't pay anything; just let the matter rest for a while,' and that's where it is now. But I return a little of the principal each year."

"How about capital for your business?".

"I have a $70 credit with a Samokove storekeeper for groceries and pay cash for my fruit and vegetables. My landlord lets me pay him the year's rent at the end of the season. If I offer it to him earlier he says, 'Todore, you need that money now worse than I do. Keep it and use it till the summer people go back.' I have certainly got a good landlord."

"Are you making your dreams come true?" I asked suddenly, switching off plebeian things.

"Oh, no. When I ran the bookstore I was happier. I dreamed of saving money and of being a big merchant. I used to allow myself a budget of $15 a month sometimes. I even thought I'd finish school and become somebody in the world. But when the American school moved, my castle collapsed. I was down and out. I thought the end had come for my family," the young man said thoughtfully and paused.

"But it hadn't!"

"No. We're pulling through. My mother has a home over her head and plenty to live on. My sisters are getting an excellent education. I have friends, fine customers, a good name and I suppose a little place in the world. I certainly can't complain. I'm grateful," was the sincere philosophy of this refugee boy living on $4 a month.

R. H. M.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"Debts—America's Question Now"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For twelve years I have been a regular reader of the Monitor, which I consider the finest of all the newspapers I have seen, and I look forward with pleasure every day to reading the editorial page. However, I am greatly disappointed in many of your editorials on war debts. In my opinion, they do not seem to cover the situation completely, for the average American still thinks:

That the United States was the only nation that entered the World War from high motives. Ignoring the fact that Britons entered voluntarily until 1917, we are reminded again and again that the United States asked no reparations. Considering that the United States was a $3,000,000,000 debtor nation before the war, and in two or three hectic years became a $28,000,000,000 creditor nation, there is surely no need for such self-righteous assertions. And when one considers that debt repudiation is already written into the legislation of several states of the Union, there is surely no justification for these assertions.

The average American thinks, too, that the allies should be eternally grateful that the United States entered the war on their side. He does not seem to realize that if the world was saved for democracy, it was saved in 1914 as well as in 1918. Even the Monitor asks Frenchmen to consider what the situation would have been for them if the United States had not entered; but I can just as well imagine what the situation would have been for the United States as well as for France if France had not resisted and if Great Britain had not joined in as speedily as she did.

Again, the average American thinks that the war debts are entirely honorable affairs. They consider them honorable in spite of the fact that no credit is given to the allies for fighting the United States' enemies between her declaration and her actual entry into the fight about a year later. The allies suffered greatly financially as well as in lives because of the supreme efforts Germany made to end the war before America could actually come in.

Worst of all, however, there has been no attempt by any authority in the United States to expose the rottenness of the war debts, viz., the tremendous profiteering or the heartless taking advantage of another's urgent need. According to Mr. Elliston's articles in the Monitor, 20 per cent of the goods furnished the allies by the United States was cotton. Cotton that sold in 1913 and 1914 and since the war at 8 cents per pound, was sold to the allies through Great Britain at $1 a pound, or 1250 per cent over and above the normal selling price. It is safe to say that similar atrocious prices were asked for other equally important goods.

When the Monitor asks the youth of France whether the debts they object to pay should be paid by the still more innocent American youth, I would answer that the unlimited profiteering took place in the United States, and that it was up to the United States, for the sake of their own and the world's prosperity, to iron the "water" out of the debts. When one thinks of the profiteering and remembers how quickly the American Government built up the high tariff wall—putting every obstacle possible in the way of their debtors; when one thinks of the change in money values and considers the price of dollars today, he wonders if Einstein could compute the tremendous interest that is being paid, taking 1913 and 1930 prices as a basis.

In conclusion, I wish to say I am grateful that the Monitor has long seen the need of taking the profit out of war. I can see no let-up in present conditions in the United States until the profit (or part of it) is taken out of the last war.

DAVID S. CHRISTIE.

Three Rivers, Que.